HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XIV NO 308— BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 1 Jan. | RANPURA .. | MOOLTANx .. | 16,585 |
| 8 „ | RANCHI .. | | 20,847 |
| 15 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | MALWA* .. | 11,430 |
| 22 „ | RAZMAK .. | | 10,940 |
| 29 „ | RANCHI .. | MALOJAx .. | 16,650 |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | | 20,830 |
| 12 „ | RAJPUTANA.. | MOREA* .. | 16,568 |
| 19 „ | RAZMAK .. | | 10,918 |
| 26 „ | RAWALPINDI | NALDERAx .. | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | | 15,993 |
| 12 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 19 „ | RAZMAK †.. | | 10,602 |
| 23 „ | CHINAq .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 „ | KAISAR-I HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 April | NARKUNDAx | | 16,227 |
| 9 „ | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 „ | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 „ | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | MOOLTANx.. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | MALWA† .. | 16,619 |
| 14 „ | RAZMAK .. | | 10,940 |
| 21 „ | RANPURA .. | MALOJA x .. | 16,585 |
| 28 „ | RAZMAK .. | | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND | MOREA* .. | 11,430 |
| 11 „ | RAZMAK .. | | 10,918 |
| 18 „ | CHINA .. | NALDERAx .. | 7,952 |
| 15 „ | RAZMAK .. | | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA. | MANTUA* .. | 16,568 |
| 9 „ | RAZMAK .. | | 10,902 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £80
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 3rd the September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 10th March | DUMANA .. | 8,127 |
| 24th „ | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 14th April | MARGHA ... | 8,258 |
| 5th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 28th Dec. | ALIPORE .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 4th Jan. '27 | DELTA .. | China & Japan. |
| | NALDERA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 8th „ | NELLORE .. | China & Japan |
| | CHITRAL .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 1st Feb. | NYANZADA .. | China & Japan. |
| | NARKUNDA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOKUSHIMA M | 5976 | 18 Dec. | 30 Dec. |
| MOJI MARU | 3757 | 20 Dec. | 24 „ |
| SADO MARU | 5898 | 29 Dec. | 12 Jan. |
| CHOFUKU M. | .. | 5 Jan. | 18 Jan. |
| YAMAGATA M. | 3807 | 7 Jan. | 21 Jan. |
| GENOA MARU. | 6785 | 13 Jan. | 30 Jan. |

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Heinan Maru .. | 13th Dec. | 30th Dec. |
| Hankow Maru .. | 14th „ | 31st „ |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 18th „ | 3rd Jan. |
| *Shunko Maru .. | 27th „ | 29th Dec. |
| Tacoma Maru .. | 30th „ | 10th Jan. |
| Uga Maru .. .. | 4th Jan. | 17th „ |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 8th „ | 22nd „ |
| Ishikari Maru .. | 14th „ | 25th „ |
| Indus Maru .. | 25th „ | 5th Feb. |

* Proceeds to Karachi

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22957.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 29th Dec. | BARODA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf |
| 31st „ | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 1927 | | |
| 1st Jan. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports |
| 3rd „ | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports |
| 5th „ | KARAGOLA .. | East & South Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 ..... | 25,50,000 |
| Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... | 30,92,651 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Peshawar City |
| Amballa City | Jammu | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Quetta |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Sangla Hill |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Lyallapur | Sialkot City |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gujranwalla | Meerut City | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Multan City | |
| Hafizabad | | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business, apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

### THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

**KAMSHASTRA**

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

## The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. | Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months .. | Rs. 10 | Rs. 12-8 |
| 3 Months .. | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6-4 |
| 1 Month .. | Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2-4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

### NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully paid up Capital ..... | F 80,000,000 |
| | £ 6,666,666 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | F 43,777,341 |
| | £ 3,648,111 |

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Semarang |
| Bandoeng | Medan | Sibolga |
| Cheribon | Padang | Sourabaya |
| Djember | Palembang | Solo |
| Djocja | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Kota Radja | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| | | Weltevreden |

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

## INSURANCE

### THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

**INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.**

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

**FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR**

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

*Managing Agents:*

**M. KANJI & Co**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTE DISTRICTS.

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

| | |
|---|---|
| ASSETS .. .. .. | Exceed Rs. 80,00,000. |
| NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) | Over Rs. 60,00,000. |

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

### INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 11 Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Managers—Bombay

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ems per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 30 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27405

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: I, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

## PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. He will not let you down.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marsban Road Fort Bombay.
24391

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted:—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay
R1310

## HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade, Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 219, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay
T

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle
Meadows Street Fort, Bombay

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th & subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their Ordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1926, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1926, at Rs. 150 (rupees one hundred and fifty) per share free from Income Tax will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tomarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 14th December, 1926, on production of their Share Certificates.

Bombay, dated 23rd December, 1926.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

27883

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from our clients Messrs. N. M. Ganjawalla Brothers and Co., notice is hereby given that our said clients Messrs. N. M. GANJAWALLA BROTHERS & CO., are alone the proprietors of Messrs. The Union Mercantile Agency, 164, Nagdevi Street, Bombay and that Amrutlal Gangadhar Shukla is not a partner in the said firm of Messrs. The Union Mercantile Agency, that the notice alleging that the said Amrutlal Gangadhar Shukla is a partner therein that appeared in some of the local newspapers including this paper under the signature of Messrs. Pathare and Co. is false and further that the said Messrs. Pathare and Co. have not been authorised in any manner to act as Attorneys for our clients the said Union Mercantile Agency and they have been called upon to rectify the error. All the outstandings due to the said firm are recoverable by our said clients alone and if any persons feel doubt as to the payment they may be called upon to make are hereby informed that our said clients will fully indemnify such persons against all actions claims, etc., that may be made against them in consequence of such payment. For further assurance such payments may be made to the undersigned at their Office 31-33, Hummam Street, Fort and proper receipt will be given for the same.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1926.

THAKORDAS & MADGAUKAR,

Attorneys for Messrs. The Union Mercantile Agency.

31-33, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

27894

### NOTICE

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from our clients Messrs. The Bolts Nuts and Hardware Mart, notice is hereby given that our said clients Messrs. THE BOLTS NUTS and HARDWARE MART have dispensed with the services of their Manager Mr. Amratlal Gangadhar Shukla (also known as A. Gangadhar) as and from the 13th December, 1926 and that he is no longer in their employ. Any person dealing with him in the name of our clients or making any payments to him of any outstandings due to our clients from and after the date here of will do so at his own risk If any persons have hitherto made any such payments to him, they are hereby requested to inform of the same to the undersigned as the amount paid and the date of such payment.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1926.

THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKAR.

Attorneys for Messrs. The Bolts Nuts and Hardware Mart

31-33, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

27889

## AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL X'MAS WEEK
ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
and for
The SECOND WEEK'S RUN
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HOT WATER"
A cyclonic comedy of newlyweds and meddling relatives!
For the time of your life see this riotous picture.
IF YOU'RE MARRIED
You will want to see this comedy.
IF YOU'RE SINGLE
You must see it!
"THE PLUMBER"
An amusing Mack Sennett Comedy.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PRICES
Rs. 3-6, 2, 2-4, 1-8, As. 12 & 6.
SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.
COME EARLY and avoid the Crush.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM Co.'s
First Social Picture
GIRL-MAD
Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA
The well-known Star of the Screen.

## AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CWTS. ACID BLUE AND 42 CWTS. ACID BLACK.

By order of the owner concerned Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on Tuesday the 28th December 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

3 Casks Acid Blue each contg. 4 Cwts.

15 Casks Acid Black each contg. 2 Cwts.

12 Casks Acid Black each contg. 1 Cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

OUR establishment will be CLOSED on 28th, 29th and 30th of December, 1926, on account of the Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopedic and Medico Electric Institute will remain open as usual N. [illegible] Road, Bombay.
27881

## AMUSEMENTS

The Entertainment that Remains the Delightful Memory
EVERY ACT
ATTRACTIVE, SENSATIONAL AND OF WONDERFUL NOVELTY
In the GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
From SATURDAY, 25th DECEMBER, 1926.
AT
KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS
*Location*:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
DAILY 2 SHOWS
MATINEE 4-30 P. M. —— NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICES EXCEPT GALLERY & SECOND CLASS.

(Under the auspices of the Prabhu Pradhan.)
The Pathare Prabhu Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition
Opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, at the
"AMROLI HOUSE"
Above Gujerati Stree Mandal next to Maharbawdi Police Station, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS
A splendid demonstration of what wonders a small intelligent and cultured Community can achieve.
Highly appreciated by the H. E. Governor of Bombay the visiting public, and by all local leading newspapers.
Admission fee Annas Four per head.
TIME :—3 to 5 p.m. for Ladies only except Sats. Sundays & other Bank Holidays. 6 to 11 p.m. daily open to all (including Ladies also) and 3 to 11 p.m on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.
From 2 to 11 P. M. on XMAS HOLIDAYS
SPECIAL CONCESSION for Children accupied by Teachers As 2/- per head.

Lovely Hair
—Healthy, Lustrous, Luxuraint—
YOU CAN HAVE IT

Lovely hair—abundant wavy and lustrous hair that calls forth unstinted admiration—YOU can have it by using
*Approved by Doctors* KOKO FOR THE HAIR *Used by Royalty*
Koko makes the hair strong and healthy. It brings to life every particle of glow and sheen your hair possesses and thus reveals to the world all its natural loveliness and hidden charm. Every woman should use KOKO. It is so fragrant and very, very refreshing, indeed ideal for hot climates.
*Equally beneficial for men and children.*
NO GREASE. NO DYE. GUARANTEE HARMLESS.
Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout India. Prices in England 1-6; 3 & 5-6 per bottle.
TRY KOKO VANISHING CREAM.
It is a really good cream, thoroughly protecting the skin from the coarsening effects of Sun, Wind, Dust and torrential Rain. Makes an excellent base for Powder Delightfully perfumed. A great favourite in London.
KOKO-MARICOPAS Co, Ltd, 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON.

Important Notice

THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
(Proprietors—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## SUGAR MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready .. | Rs. 18/10 | Per Cwt. | |
| Transhipment | ,, 13/ 8 | ,, | F.B.H. |
| Shipment Nov. Sh. | 19/ 9 | ,, | ,, |
| ,, Dec. ,, | 20/ 1 | ,, | ,, |
| ,, Jan. Feb.-March. | | | |
| ,, | 20/ 9 | ,, | ,, |
| ,, July-Aug.-Sept. | | | |
| ,, | 18/- | ,, | ,, |
| Jamnagar C.I.F. ship. December | | | |
| ,, | 20/ 3 | ,, | ,, |
| ,, Jan. ,, | 20/ 6 | ,, | ,, |
| ,, Jan-Feb-March. | | | |
| ,, | 20/10 | ,, | ,, |

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready .. | Rs. 18/12 | ,, | ,, |
| Shipment Nov. Sh. | 19/ 7 | ,, | ,, |
| ,, Dec. ,, | 19/11 | ,, | ,, |
| ,, Jan-Feb.-March. | | | |
| ,, | 20/ 7 | ,, | ,, |

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shipment Nov.-Dec. | | | |
| Sh. | 19/ 6 | ,, | ,, |

German Crystal Surgar:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shipment Nov.-Dec. | | | |
| ,, | 19/ 5 | ,, | ,, |

Tone:—Steady.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

| | Per | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | | | | |
| Textile | ,, | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Elphinstone | ,, | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Apollo | ,, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:— | | | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Century 91 1/2-92"1/2 | ,, | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Century 6401-8705 | ,, | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Kalamandan | ,, | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303 | | | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Deval M" | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Apoll | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | | | |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | per lb. | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Globe | ,, | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Rachael | ,, | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Palkhi | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| LEPAD:— | | | | |
| Spring | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Mum Mill | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| 1386 Tata | ,, | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x Rs. 5:— | | | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | ,, | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 | ,, | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| BLACK CHECK:— | | | | |
| 5806 Sholapur | ,, | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 Jacob | ,, | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| 3806 Kurla | ,, | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | ,, | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5121:— | | | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | ,, | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | ,, | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| SALUTA:— | | | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Apollo David | ,, | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Great | ,, | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Kohinoor | ,, | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Tata | ,, | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| CHADAR Kori Calander:— | | | | |
| Hindustan | Per lb. | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| David | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Mahel | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |


# OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

| | JUNE 1916. | JUNE 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL .. .. | Rs. 30,00,000 | Rs. 3,36,00,000 |
| RESERVE .. .. | ,, 1,60,000 | ,, 1,00,00,000 |
| DEPOSITS .. .. | ,, 85,00,000 | ,, 15,93,34,000 |

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.


## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

R C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 850.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 935.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 920.

JAPAN—
Bank's buying T T Rs. 135.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 276 1/2..

CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 107.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 Months | 4-9/16 per cent. |
| 6 Months | 4-17/32 per cent. |

Call Money 2-3/4 to 3 per cent.
1 Month
3 months 3-1/2 to 4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

## SILVER MARKET.

BOMBAY Dec. 27.

The silver market ruled steady in the early part of the day on account of shorts covering for Magasar commitments.

The tenders were readily accepted and the market presented a bold front and prices registered a sharp rise.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Ready .. | .. | Rs. | 57 0 0 |
| Magasar .. | .. | Rs. | 56/14/0 |
| Posh .. | .. | Rs. | 57/ 0/0 |
| Mah .. | .. | Rs. | 57/ 4/0 |

Double option premiumo.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Posh .. | .. | Rs. | 1/6/0 |
| Mah .. | .. | Rs. | 2/6/0 |

London Tone: Very quiet. Very little business doing market quiet and idle with uncertain tendency.

## GOLD MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The Gold market continues dull without any enquiry.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar Gold Ready .. | .. | Rs. | 21/7/3 |
| Posh Delivery .. | .. | ,, | 21/7/6 |
| Mah delivery .. | .. | ,, | 21/8/0 |
| National Bank .. | .. | ,, | 21/12/0 |
| Chartered Bank .. | .. | ,, | 21/11/0 |
| Central Bank .. | .. | ,, | 21/9/6 |

Double option premium.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Posh .. | .. | .. | 0/1/6 |
| Mah .. | .. | .. | 0/2/9 |
| Sovereigns ready .. | | Rs. | 13/7/9 |
| ,, forward .. | | Rs. | 13/8/0 |

## WHEAT & LINSEED MARKETS.

BOMBAY Dec. 27.

The Linseed market opened quiet but steady with a little business. Prices remained very steady and closed as under.

The Wheat Market opened for January at 7-9-3 but declined on some operators selling. The closing tone was very poor with no demand.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed May .. | .. | Rs. | 10/3/6 |
| Wheat January .. | .. | Rs. | 7/7/9 |
| Wheat May .. | .. | Rs. | 7 4 9 |

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

**AMERICANS—Unfavourabl: weather—Steady.**

**LOCAL—Stdady on bullish crop Repo t.**

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York 23rd inst. May highest 12.95 at the opening, lowest 12.82 (2-38 p.m.)

New York, 24th inst. May highest 12.88 (10-38 a.m.) lowest not received.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:
Weather continues rather unfavourable.

### FINAL BUREAU REPORT.

The details of the final Bureau Report issued on the 8th. inst. are as under:—
(in thousand of Bales.)

| | 1926 Planted Acres. | Yield Bales | 1925 Planted* Acres. | Yield Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia .. | 101 | 55 | 101 | 53 |
| North Carolina. | 2,023 | 1,250 | 2,037 | 1,102 |
| South Carolina | 2,732 | 1,030 | 2,708 | 889 |
| Georgia .. | 4,029 | 1,475 | 3,662 | 1,164 |
| Florida .. | 109 | 33 | 103 | 38 |
| Missouri .. | 488 | 255 | 542 | 294 |
| Tennessee .. | 1,178 | 475 | 1,191 | 517 |
| Alabama .. | 3,713 | 1,490 | 3,539 | 1,357 |
| Mississippi .. | 3,768 | 1,930 | 3,501 | 1,991 |
| Lousiana .. | 1,960 | 820 | 1,903 | 910 |
| Texas .. | 18,363 | 5,900 | 19,139 | 4,165 |
| Oklahoma .. | 4,912 | 1,950 | 5,320 | 1,691 |
| Arhanasa .. | 3,782 | 1,620 | 3,814 | 1,605 |
| New Mexico | 120 | 72 | 138 | 64 |
| Arizona .. | 167 | 115 | 162 | 119 |
| California .. | 160 | 128 | 171 | 122 |
| Other States | 48 | 20 | 59 | 24 |
| Total .. | 47,653 | 18,618 | 48,090 | 16,104 |

The abandoned acreage has been smaller this year than last. The revised acreage total is 47,653,000 and the abandoned area 1,245,000 acres or 2-9 per cent. of the total under cultivation on June 25. The area picked in 1925-26 was reported last May to have been 46,053,000 acres and the official estimate of the abandonments was 4-2 per cent. the yield per acre was 167-2 lbs. while this year as per the final Bureau's estimate of the crop it works out 187 lbs. per acre or nearly 20 lbs. more than last year.

### AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The New York futures market opened 5 points higher on the 23rd inst., but closed easy at a decline of 5 to 8 points. Spot quotation were reduced by 5 points. The weakness was due to some selling in a narrow market.

The next day that is on the 24th inst., the futures market opened 3 points higher and closed irregular at 2 points lower to 5 points higher. The prices of spot cotton showed a drop of 10 points and stood at 12.95.

There is nothing in the general situation to call for attention. The steadiness shown on the last closing day is due to continued unfavourable weather. The general sentiment is more or less divided and we see nothing in the general situation to cause a big rise or a fall until in the early spring, the question of reduction in acreage of large or small proportions will become a more definite question.

### LOCAL MARKET.

Following steadier advices from America, and on bullish Indian cotton crop figures, our market this morning opened steady, Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 252/8. At the opening local operators were inclined to buy, but on reports of some offices selling the buyers retired and prices registered a small drop. Thereafter the market continued very narrow and by the time of the close, the decline was recovered on scattered buying. The prices at 4 p.m. were reported as under:—

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 252/8 | 252/12 | 251/8 | 252/12 |
| J./A. | 257/8 | 258/8 | 257 | 258/8 |
| Oomra:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 240 | 240 | 230 | 239/8 |
| March | 239 | 239 | 237/8 | 238 |
| May | 240 | 241 | 240 | 240/8 |
| Bengal.— | | | | |
| D./J. | 214 | 214 | 213/8 | 213/8 |
| March | 210 | 210 | 209/8 | 209/8 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

At Sewri the forward market opened steady and improved to Rs. 253/8 on some Japanese firm buying. Finally the market closed as under with a steady undertone:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 252/12 | 253/8 | 252/12 | 252/12 |
| J./A. | 238 | 258/8 | 238 | 258 |
| Oomra.— | | | | |
| D./J. | 239 | 239/8 | 239 | 239/8 |
| March | 238 | 238/8 | 238 | 238/8 |
| May | 240/8 | 241 | 240/8 | 241 |
| Bengal:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 214 | 214/8 | 214 | 214 |
| March | 210 | 210/8 | 210 | 210 |

### TENDERS.

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal D./J. | Nil | Nil |
| Oomra D./J. | 2700 | 67000 |

The Bombay Cotton markets will remain entirely closed on Friday and Saturday, the 31st instant and 1 st proximo on account of "New Year" holidays.

## ROOM RATE.

### HEDGE CONTRACTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach April/May | 253 |
| Broach July/August | 258 |
| Oomra Dec./Jan. | 240 |
| Oomra March | 238 |
| Oomra May | 242 |
| Bengal Dec./Jan. | 214 |
| Bengal March | 211 |

### READY QUOTATIONS.

| | S.F. | Fine | F.G. | F.G.F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 239 | 232 | 224 | 216 |
| S.P. | 237 | 230 | 222 | 214 |
| Rajputana | 239 | 232 | 224 | 216 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| No. 3 | 245 | 240 | 235 | ... |
| C.P. No. 1 | 260 | 255 | 250 | ... |
| C.P. No. 2 | 253 | 248 | 243 | ... |
| Khandesh | 235 | 230 | 225 | ... |

### READY COTTON SALES..

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | A. Damodar | C.P. | 260 |
| 100 | Finley Mill | Lutur | 290 |
| 200 | G.G. Kaisha | C.P. 1 | 260 |
| 100 | Toyomankwa | Dhamangaon. | 228 |
| 300 | Toyomankwa | Bengal | 234 |
| 200 | N. Fatehalli | Khandesh | 230 |
| 100 | Volkart Bros. | Yadgiri | 242 |
| 100 | Volkart Bros. | Comptah | 233 |
| 300 | H. Ramghagat & Co. | Khandesh | 227 |
| 200 | Jetha Devjee & Co. | Khandesh | 233 |
| 100 | Virjee Ladha & Co. | Arvi | 250 |

### BOMBAY METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

| | Per Mannd | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Frech 3/4 to 2 | | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper German 3/4 | | 58 | 2 | 0 |
| Copper German 1 | | 58 | 2 | 0 |
| Copper German 1 1/4 | | 58 | 2 | 0 |
| Copper Japanese Bars | | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper Panchtoks Joint | | 25 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper English Bars | | 54 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Kali Pet | | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Lad Gamthi | | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| Kegs Brass 3/4 to 2 | | 53 | 8 | 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 | | 53 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper 1 1/2 to 2 | | 58 | 2 | 0 |
| Brass English 3/4 | | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass English 1 to 1 3/4 | | 55 | 4 | 0 |
| Brass English 2 | | 54 | 4 | 0 |

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 23—12—26 | Since 1st. September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | 1,628 | 73,641 | 1,11,491 |
| Central India .. | 1,585 | 28,311 | 86,155 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 1,804 | 52,938 | 47,517 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 374 | 7,395 | 15,760 |
| Berar .. .. | 7,458 | 1,00,721 | 1,11,637 |
| Central Provinces .. | 2,125 | 23,027 | 51,360 |
| Total Oomras | 12,974 | 2,66,033 | 4,23,860 |
| Dholera .. .. | 1,171 | 6,694 | 58,846 |
| N. W. Provinces | 154 | 30,027 | 1,07,716 |
| Rajputana .. .. | | 7,481 | 26,697 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 616 | 21,723 | 66,629 |
| Broach .. .. | | 134 | 2 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 277 | 11,823 | 12,010 |
| Westerns- Northerns | 51 | 7,387 | 6,395 |
| Cocoanada .. .. | | 395 | 1,471 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia .. .. | | 4,436 | 6,441 |
| Persian .. .. | | 2,806 | 1,689 |
| American .. .. | | 41,699 | 143 |
| Egyptian and African | | 18,772 | 27,525 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts. | | 44 | 352 |
| Total | 15,213 | 4,19,454 | 7,39,776 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

| In full-pressed Bales | 1st. Sept . to 16th. Dec. 23—12—26 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | | 62,013 | 1,11,507 |
| Japan & China .. | 20,450 | 94,980 | 1,77,302 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 3,221 | 7,601 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 34,114 | 3,274 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe. | | | |
| China and Japan | | 9,315 | 25,360 |
| Total | 20,450 | 2,04,436 | 3,25,044 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | M. G. F.G. .. | | 223/28 |
| | ,, Fine | | 228/32 |
| | ,, S. Fine | | 237/42 |
| Khandeish M. G. Fine | .. .. | | 230/37 |
| Mathia F. G. | .. .. | | 228/32 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | .. .. | | 242/45 |
| Dhamangaon M. G. Fine | .. .. | | 248/52 |
| Wardha/Nagpur | .. .. | .. | 256/63 |
| Sanavad | .. .. | .. | 238/42 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | .. .. | .. | 238/42 |
| Barsi | .. .. | .. | 235/41 |
| Warangal | .. .. | .. | 255 |
| Purna | .. .. | .. | 270 |
| Punjab American | .. .. | .. | 265/72 |

## COTTON ANDPIECE GOODS TRADE.

### THE COTTON CRISIS.

While addressing the Congress of U. S. A., the President stated that sufficient funds had been pledged to finance the storage and carrying of 4,000,000 bales of cotton, but declared that no method of meeting the situation would be adequate which did not contemplate a reduction of about one-third in the acreage for the coming year. He thought that co-operative marketing associations would be important aids to the ultimate solution of the surplus problem in agriculture. It was advisable, however, to avoid involving the Government in the business of production or marketing to enact legislation for the purpose of fixing prices.

INDIA AND PIECE-GOODS PRICES.

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, the Indian Trade Commissioner, while delivering a lecture at the Poly-technic said that fluctuation of prices were the root cause of the economic ills of the day. He gave examples showing the violent fluctuations of prices as compared with pre-war in the case of cotton as under:—

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest | 6.44 | 6.44 | 6.56 | 18.00 | 12.95 | 9.70 |
| Lowest | 5.00 | 5.75 | 4.70 | 10.90 | 8.65 | 6.05 |

Cotton prices, were of special importance to India, for they affect India's markets in two ways—in the prices which the cultivator got for his cotton crop, and in the prices he had to pay for the cotton clothing. During the last three years price of cotton has declined from 18d. to 6d. per lb. Indian prices had naturally followed American prices since the American crop was the biggest in the world. This year the American crop was a record and the result had been a sympathetic drop in the price of our cotton.

The point of nonice was that, he remarked, owing to the high price of cotton and therefore of piece-goods, consumption had not increased in this country since the war. Demand had tended to concentrate, not on the finer classes of goods, which were formerly popular, but on the coarse goods which were relatively cheap. Our country is consuming to-day almost the same yardage before the war namely 3,600,000 yds., but before the war, our mills produced 1,00,000 yds. for local use and we imported 2,600,000 yds., whereas now he said we produce 2,000,000 yards for local use and import 1,600,000 yds.

FORECASTING PRICE OF COTTON.

In a paper read to the Lancashire Section of the Textile Institute at a meeting in Manchester at which Mr. Frank Nasmith presided, Mr. Percy Wallis, of Kettering, submitted that the results of experiments over a long series of years justified his claim for a more complete and detailed examination to be given by the cotton industry to his formula for forecasting cotton prices. This formula was given by him in the following form:—

Growers of cotton, if they are to continue to be growers of cotton, will require the same sum of money per acre each year. Therefore each year the yield per acre in pounds of cotton multiplied by the price will produce the same sum of money. This sum of money represents the cost of production of cotton and will vary, if any variation takes place, in accordance with the cost of production of gold—that is, of money.

In support of this Mr. Wallis gave many diagrams and figures showing the comparative accuracy of his own forecasts, and how the errors which had arisen were due to faulty information or to other factors in exceptional periods, like that of the war. The average error in 1904 and the two succeeding years, for example, was only .06d. per lb., and in 1909 .28d. per lb., and they would have been less if seed as well as lint had been taken into account.

Many times when he had attempted to interest the cotton trade in these forecasts he had been met with the obvious retort. "If you can do it, why not make a fortune on the cotton market?" The reason was just this difficulty of being quite sure of the facts. It was a difficulty, but at the same time it was not a reason for discrediting the forecasts when the results, however faulty, were far better than the rule-of-thumb method in use by the trade.

Referring, finally, to the coming season, Mr. Wallis said that in November he forecasted the price of 12.56 cents per lb. for the present month. Taking the acreage at 48,600,000 as given by the U.S.A. Bureau—and he thought it a likely figure—and the crop as 17,500,000 bales, which worked out at 179lb. to the acre, the return to the planter would be about 30 dollars to the acre and the average price of cotton for the season up to next July 14.50 cents per lb.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat .. .. | .. | 6,730 | Bales |
| Linseed .. .. | .. | 2,152 | ,, |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | | 23 | ,, |
| Gingellyseeds .. | .. | 740 | ,, |
| Groundnuts .. | .. | 9,401 | ,, |
| Castorseed .. | .. | 4,896 | ,, |
| Rice .. .. | .. | 4,395 | ,, |
| Myrabollams .. | .. | 4,465 | ,, |
| Cottonseed .. | .. | 12,899 | ,, |
| Mowraseed .. | .. | 221 | ,, |
| Gram .. .. | .. | 1,356 | ,, |
| Joowar .. .. | .. | 1,674 | ,, |
| Bajree .. .. | .. | 9,262 | ,, |
| Coal .. .. | .. | 1,606 | tons. |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4/0.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/0.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 89.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 114.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

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# FAILURE OF SWARAJISTS' POLICY.

## FAITH IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

### LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

Akola, Dec. 27.

After thanking the Liberal Party for its mark of confidence in calling upon him, for the second time over their annual deliberations, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer spoke as follows.

THE ELECTIONS.

The results of the elections are viewed with satisfaction both by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swarajists, and by Lala Lajpat Rai, one of the distinguished leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha party. Let us briefly examine the situation and see whether the cause or those who are prepared to wreck the constitution has secured a victory. Except in Madras and in Behar and Orissa, there has been no addition to the strength of the Swarajist party. They have suffered severely in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The success of the Swarajists in Madras cannot be interpreted as due solely to the unmitigated ascendancy of the Swarajist creed. It may, with considerable justice, be claimed that the result of the elections was largely determined by the communal issue. If the representatives of the Hindu Sabha party, who have succeeded in the elections in the Punjab and the United Provinces, are guided by sectarian ideals, it would be a misfortune not less serious than the return of those who are pledged to wreck the constitution. But I hope that under the leadership of broad-minded patriots like Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the representatives of the Hindu Sabha party will be guided along safe lines and will not be influenced by any spirit of animosity towards the Mussalmans. The habit of strict insistence upon rights may be unfavourable to a spirit of compromise and may stand in the way of reconciliation between conflicting sects. I trust that the object of the Hindu Sabha is not the denial of equal opportunities to Mahomedans, but the defence of the rights of Hindus against encroachment by members of other communities. I should hesitate to believe that patriots of the culture and experience of Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya would, like the Non-Brahmin leaders inculcate or tolerate a spirit of hostility to other communities or counsel them against any reconciliation. Taking the elections for India as a whole, the conclusion may be fairly drawn that while there is likely to be a definite set-back in the policy of the Swarajist party, there will probably be no pronounced development of sectarianism.

LIBERAL AND SWARAJISTS CREEDS.

In spite of all, the defects of the Mantague-Chelmsford Reforms, we resolved to work the reforms in a spirit of co-operation with the Government. We were prepared to demonstrate our fitness for further advance by the success with which we could work the constitution. The goal of political parties in India is no doubt the same, but there are only two ways of attaining it—either with the consent of the British nation and Parliament or against their wishes and by force of arms. The latter method is so obviously impossible that no party in India has advocated it. But, as a substitute for a revolution by force of arms, the weapon of non-violent non-co-operation has been suggested. From the beginning we pointed out the dangers of the policy of non-co-operation and the difficulty of maintaining non-violence. The numerous outbreaks of violence that followed the inauguration of this policy have abundantly justified our warning. The enquiry made by the Congress Committee showed that the country was not prepared for mass civil disobedience. The policy of non-co-operation originally included the boycott of councils as well as schools and law courts. The boycott was a complete failure and the Swarajist party was then started with the object of wrecking the councils from inside. The policy was adopted against Mr. Gandhi's own advice, and soon found to be impracticable. The Government of India Act has been framed with sufficient foresight to provide against all dead-locks which may be created by would-be wreckers and the Swarajist party has learned how impossible it is to wreck the constitution or bring the machinery of administration to a standstill.

SWARAJIST FAILURE.

The leader of the Swarajist party was obliged to confess during the last Delhi Session of the Assembly that the party had failed to achieve its object. He said that he had no further use for show institutions like the Assembly and that the least they could do to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the nation was to get out of them and go back to the country for work. He said that in the country they would try to devise those sanctions which alone could impel any Government to grant the demands of the people. He hoped and trusted that the nation would give a suitable reply to the truculent rejection of their demands and would send them again in larger numbers with a stronger mandate and, God willing, with the sanction for fulfilling its aspirations and enforcement of its commands. It is perhaps not strange that show institutions have a great fascination for the Swarajists and that they have again decided to enter the show-halls. The Swarajist party has not been returned in larger numbers except in Madras. May we ask what new weapons the learned Pandit has forged and what sanction for enforcing the command of the people or of the Swarajist party he has secured? The sanction which he darkly hinted at cloud only be the sanction of mass civil disobedience. We wonder whether the country has since the 8th of March, 1926, been secretly or openly prepared for mass civil disobedience and wether it is any more fit to resort to this weapon than it was when the Congress committee submitted its report. Knowing as the Swarajists must do, that the country is not prepared to follow them in the stunt of civil disobedience, their talk of sanctions is meaningless and can only be sheer bluff. Many members of the Swarajist party cherish the belief that bluff may deceive the British people. But the British Government has been sufficiently long in this country to be able to distinguish between bluff and effective threats and prominent statesmen in the seats of authority have repeatedly warned us that, while the British Parliament would be willing to carry out its promises, it would never make any concessions to menaces or violence.

CHANGES OF THE CONGRESS CREED.

The creed of the Congress party has under gone many changes. They have climbed down from their heights of non-co-operative aloofness to participation in the work of the councils. They have climbed down from a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction to a policy of supporting some at least of the measures for the benefit of the people. It is not however likely that the Swarajist party as a whole will abandon their infructuous policy and return from the barren wilderness to the paths of common sense and wisdom.

THE REVOLT OF THE RESPONSIVISTS.

ith the robust good sense and grip of actualities which is characteristic of the Maharashtra community, they have led a revolt against the fatuous policy of the Swarajist party and succeeded in forming the party of Responsive co-operation. We welcome the formation of this party which has practically adopted our creed, though it has not joined us and seems to fight shy of the name "Liberal". In what respects the creed of this party differs from ours and what its distinguishing characteristics are, I have not succeeded in ascertaining. But I prefer to dwell upon the large measure of agreement between their views and ours rather than upon any differences. All honour to the leaders of this revolt and I offer my felicitations to Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Aney and other leaders on the conspicuous success which has attended their efforts. The formation of the Responsive Co-operation party is really a triumph of the principles for which the Liberal party has all along stood.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE LIBERALS.

It is an irony of fate that, while the principles for which the Liberal party has stood have been slowly gaining recognition, the party itself should have fallen into disfavour with the people. But the explanation is not far to seek. In the first place, the policy of moderation does not appeal to the popular mind in the same way as a policy of extremism. A member of the Moderate or Liberal party, who is prepared to look at the different sides of a question and make allowances for them all, can never indulge in the same sweeping statements and denunciations, as a member of a party which refuses to look at the other side of the question or face realities and is prepared to recommend short-cuts, however dangerous, to the end in view. The Liberal party cannot possibly make specious promises of a millennium to be attained in months or weeks and can neither attribute all the evils under which the country is suffering to the foreign domination nor refuse to recognise the benefits that the country has derived from the British connection. In the second place, the Congress party owes an immense portion of its prestige to its association with the personality of Mahatma Gandhi. They have exploited his influence to the utmost and profess to be followers of his impracticable constructive programme which a large number of them do not believe in. We shared the unpopularity of the Government and got no credit for our achievements in the first term of the Legislative Assembly and Councils.

change. Sir Purshotamdas points out that in India the period of adjustment may be longer because the internal trade is large and the external trade is small. There is no evidence upon the question. But assuming that the period of adjustment which would be required in India is about three years, about half the period required is already past.

BRITISH APPREHENSION.

I do not know what exactly will be the attitude of the British Government, when the time for the revision of the Statute comes. But whatever may be their attitude I am convinced that far from doing any good, the policy of non-co-operation from within or of obstruction to wreck the constitution is bound to retard further constitutional advance.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

That there are several difficult problems to be solved in connection with the question of constitutional advance may be readily admitted. One of the problems to which Sir Malcolm Hailey in his famous speech drew attention was the existence of communal differences and particularly the tension between the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities. A permanent solution of the difficulties between the communities can only be reached by education and mutual understanding, by the abandonment of prejudices and by appreciation of the rights of others.

CAUSES OF FRICTION.

Passing now to the causes of friction between the educated sections of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, they resolve themselves into the question of representation in the Legislatures and the public services. The utterances of Lord Irwin on this subject also have been clear and satisfactory.

THE INDIAN STATES.

One other problem which was referred to as requiring solution before full self-governing Dominion status can be granted to India is the one arising from the relations of the Indian States to the paramount power. That this problem will have to be faced at some future date when full responsible government is granted to India, admits of no doubt; but the demands made by Indian politicians do not include a voice in the settlement of foreign and political affairs. We have purposely decided to postpone the consideration of this problem and are content to leave the management and control of the relations between the Indian States and British India in the hands of the Governor-General under his responsibility to the British Parliament.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

On the question of currency and exchange Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said:—

In view of the fact that the introduction of gold standard is not opposed by the British Government and that the present Finance Minister is anxious to place the currency system of India on the same sound basis as in England, it will be detrimental to the best interests of the country to loss this opportunity by wrangling the question of the precise ratio at which the rupee should be stabilised. As regards the creation of a Central Bank it may be hoped that by negotiation between the Government and the Imperial Bank it will be possible to arrive at an arrangement acceptable to all parties and advantageous to the best interests of the country. The question of ratio between the rupee and the public generally and to business men in particular. The subject requires careful and clear thinking and we must not be led away by the presumption that the opinions of the Bombay financiers must be necessarily right. The introduction of a gold standard and the stabilization of the ratio are boons for which the country has been long praing and are now in sight. The reform of Indian currency and exchange will be a most notable achievement of Sir Basil Blackett's term of office. I hope that before he lays down his office he will put the coping stone on his work by carrying out an investigation of the banking and credit facilities in this country as recommended by the External Capital Committee and devising a suitable scheme for the extension of such facilities and the drawing out and employment for productive purposes of the capital resources of the country.

OTHER PARTIES.

Concluding Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said:—The public is often impatient at the existence of a number of parties in the country and believes that if they could all be merged into one and unite their forces, it will be easier to attain the national goal. While the multiplication of parties deserves to be deprecated, the existence of vital differences of opinion in matters of principle cannot be ignored. The suppression of such differences in the interests of artificial unity is injurious to the honesty of public life. All artificial unity must share the inevitable fate of bunkum. While it is not possible for the Liberal party to sacrifice its convictions or merge itself in any party which differs in essential principles, we are prepared to co-operate with the members of other parties, wherever it is possible for us to do so on particular questions.

## "CLOSE UP THE RANKS."

AKOLA, Dec. 27.

Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle, in welcoming the delegates to the 9th session of the All-India Liberal Federation at Akola, traced the history of the British rule in India since the British Parliament took over charge of affairs from the East India Company after the Mutiny. Taking advantage of the education imparted to them, said Mr. Damle, Indians did not fail to contrast the political helplessness and impotency of India with the highly democratic Government set up by other civilised countries of the world. They could easily trace the causes which had worked the downfall of India. And to devise a working plan modelled on Western lines, to create and educate public opinion, the Indian National Congress was established in 1885.

Having had to work within the practical limitations of the situation the organisers and helpers of the Congress defined the object of thih political national movement to be the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members.

Till 1917, despite minor differences, there used to be perfect unity and good fellow feeling between the various groups in this body. Then came the announcement of the Secretary of State for India regarding Reforms in the House of Commons, disappointing every Indian patriot by the little that it promised. Subsequently the Reforms Act was passed by the British Parliament. The measure of reforms granted caused a split among the political workers in the Congress. The Moderates or Liberals, while affirming that the reforms as granted were quite inadequate and fell short of public expectations, held nevertheless that they were a substantial advance on the old state of things and that they were worth trying. The extremist section of the Congress condemned the reforms as disappointing and unsatisfactory, and declined to work them.

LIBERALS' ARDUOUS TASK.

After tracing the subsequent course of events, Mr. Damle referred to the arduous task the Liberals had to perform during this anxious time. "It had to raise its voice of vehement protest against the repressive measures of the Government to vigorously expose in true light and maintain the incongruity of the unworkable part of the scheme of reforms, and incessantly but fearlessly to combat the futile discrimination of doctrines of non-co-operation, mass civil disobedience, boycott of Councils, law courts and Government educational institutions. The Government looked upon the Liberal Party with distrust and perhaps with serious misgivings when it unsparingly condemned the Government measures of repression and the infamous massacre of the innocent in the Punjab. The people in the country on the other hand called it by bad names, denounced it as a snake in the grass and as a band of traitors to the country. Foully deprecated and held up to wanton ridicule the Liberal Party was driven to a position which became intolerable. Deprived of all sense of respect for age, education, social standing and eminent public service, students and crowds of people ingrained with rowdism could freely mob public speakers on public platforms. The Liberal Party withstood with fortitude and forbearance, all the rebuffs, ridicule, calumny and misrepresentation and patiently maintained its ground boldly, firmly and persistently fully fortified as it was in its correct outlook of the situation by the strength of its convictions.

For an early realisation of this object a concentration of forces from all sides is required to be applied in the right direction.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

I feel confident that petty party quarrels and differences will not prevent them from the performance of their clear duty to their country. Shall I be fruitlessly invoking their good-will and co-operation in the heavy and responsible task, ahead of us which will require the full measure of energy and attention from the best and capable brains in India, no matter what way their inclinations lie? The country's need transcends all personal difficulties and grievances. Let us then forget the past, forget the ills and misunderstandings, forgive the wrongs, real or imagined, and sincerely join hands solely to throw our heart and might into our country's cause, and win it easily and successfully with one mind and aim.

Our misfortunes do not end with our political dissentions. We have amidst us religious antagonism and consequent religious feuds to contend against. These religious disputes have long since been eating up the sinews of our social amity. India's population mainly consists of two religious communities, Hindus and Mahomedans; the former are 163 millions while the latter are 67 millions of the entire population. But it is matter to be greatly regretted that both these communities—born and bred on the same soil, moving in the same atmosphere and intimately and equally interested in the prosperity and progress of the common land and in the establishment of harmony and good-will between class and class—have been nevertheless distrusting each other and their mutual misunderstandings are principally the root cause of all Hindu and Muslim disputes of which we hear so much and which are calculated to arrest our political growth. For one reason or another, in season and out of season this religious antagonism exhibits itself in open violence. During the past few years this communal tension has largely developed and extended widely, and it assuming alarming proportions. So much so that the Muslim League may any moment threaten to sever all Muslim connections with the Nation Congress and its activities and may decide to work exclusively to further only Muslim interests in India.

Non-Brahmin activities as they have been pursued lately form another disquieting feature of the present times in India. As a result of the wide growth of democratic institutions and spread of education, an awakening of political consciousness and a of a body politic have arisen and are devesense of individual value as an integral part loping far and wide. They indicate a healthy progress of the people in the right direction. The assertion of individual rights is always welcome but higher social duty demands that the assertion of the right or its exercise need not be expressed in an offensive tone or manner.

Mr. Damle, in conclusion put down seven questions, which, he said, were of grave importance and value for India's march towards responsible self-government. (1) Indianisation of the army in its higher grades of service; (2) Indianisation of the Civil Service to the extent promised; (3) Early establishment of an Indian Navy and its adequate Indianization; (4) The Indian Tariff; (5) The Indian Economical Enquiry; (6) Liberal State aid to organise a steady advance of compulsory education; (7) The treatment meted out to Indian brethren overseas.—Free Press.


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# RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

## WINTER MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

### HOYT BRINGS OFF A DOUBLE.

Racing well up to the average in interest was witnessed at Mahaluxmi yesterday, but, though a fair proportion of favourites materialised, punters did not have a very profitable afternoon.

Hoyt pulled off a double for Mr. Eve, when The Count and Footpedal obliged in their respective races. These were the first winners in Mr. Eve's colours this season. Most pleasing was The Count's return to form and Hoyt is to be congratulated on getting this horse right again.

Coed Canlas's failure in the Linfield Plate was an unexpected blow, for he was thought a cut above his few rivals. Mansoor Beg's fluent victory in the Marine Lines Plate, Division I was another fine performance, which presages future successes for this brilliant four-year old.

Barnett was again in form among the jockeys and two good winners came his way. Brace, Hoyt, Clarke, Hill, Herbert and Meekings also shared a winner each.

---

A warm favourite in Division I of the Borivli Plate, Rose Royal justified the confidence reposed in him by winning very easily at the expense of Baig and Ghurfa. For a mile Barnett held his mount in check, but from the distance Mr. Haji Ali's four-year old came right through to land the odds laid against him. Roman showed plenty of speed, being well in the forefront for a mile of the journey.

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Pekin and Solomon's Song ran a close race in the betting for Division II and both were concerned in the finish of a fast run race. The latter cleverly ridden by Barnett, got home by a neck from Cheerio with Pekin, three lengths away, third. At one time it did not look as though Hewitt's bay would get through, so badly placed in the rails, was he, but Barnett found the opening he sought, near home and just got up in time to head Cheerio on the post. Pekin is not as fit as he was in Poona last season.

---

The Mysore livery had a turn in the Lewis Plate where the neglected Australian bred mare True Grace came along with a late run to beat Lucky Man and Pandomarten who were fighting for honours. Prose and Verse was not good enough at the weights and Behsman could never get him to go as he liked. Puppet's running suggested that she would have done better in a sprint. This mare does not stay.

---

It was a small field that lined up for the Rous Handicap. Punters accepted short odds about Songe Dore and the speedy Kolhapur gelding made no mistake though he was all out to keep Special Sprout and The Monk at bay. The welter-weighted candidate of Mr. Eve raced unconspicuously until the turn for home when he make up ground fast to run the winner to a head and to dead-heat with Special Sprout. Bearer Puff is better left alone. I am afraid he is of the soft hearted sort.

---

Backed like a certainty in Division I of the Marine Lines Plate Mansoor Beg beat a good field of runners pointless. Clarke rode one of his confident races, bringing up his mount from an unconspicuous position to take the lead off Rarity as they turned into the straight. Hilaluzzaman was nicely roused for an effort by Hoyt, but, however well he went, he could never get up to Clarke's mount who was too full of running to be in any way troubled. Tiger King performed creditably and Hyder Pasha ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion.

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After two luckless seasons, The Count came back to his best form and credited his owner with the stakes that went with the Victory Plate. He was a long order in the market and owed his success to the superb handling of his jockey Brace, for he met stout opposition in the veteran Bell Metal and Domestic Bond. Hoyt had the satisfaction of saddling the first two horse here. For a favourite, Heron disappointed badly, never giving his supporters any hope from the fall of the flag.

---

Hoyt completed a profitable double when Footpedal won the Lingfield Plate for him. The speedy daughter of Volta proved much too fast for her five rivals and won from pillar to post. Coed Canlas is not at his best over a sprint and in spite of Bowley's hard driving could not do better than he did. Foreman early settled in the rear and pulled up feelingly.

---

A long priced outsider wound up the day's proceedings. Punters divided their attentions between Kadir Hajaz and Arabian Star, but neither proved the good things they were thought to be. Sultan Beg, ridden by Hill, with a late finishing effort, came up to run Ahyid out of it just when the pony looked like materialising. Mooltan put up a fine performance.

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THE BORIVLI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class II. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties. Winners since 31st March, 1925, once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's ROSE ROYAL, 8-8, Barnett ..... 1

Mr. Ayub Asad's BAIG, 7-11, Clarke ... 2

Mr. Abdul Aziz A. Karim's GHURFA, 8-7, McQuade ..... 3

Mr. S. H. Mashal's ROMAN, 8-2, C. Hoyt ..... 4

Not Run.—Young Gazelle.

The Race:—A level start. On settling down Roman made the running from Cyprus, Istamboul, Khurfa, Mabrook and My Moon. Rokis and Baig raced in the rear. Approaching "five" Mabrook became second to Roman while Rose Royal was prominent in the bunch. Past the half mile Mabrook assumed command and brought the field into the middle of the straight. At this stage Rose Royal drew away and won easily from the late finishing Baig.

Won by 1½ lengths; neck, head.

Time.—2 mins. 21-1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 12/8, Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 17/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 9/8 for win, and Rs 6, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 7/8 for places.

Favourite:—Rose Royal.

Winner trained by Abdul Wahib.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties. Winners since 31st March, 1925, once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's SOLOMON'S SONG, 9-3, Barnett ..... 1

Mr. S. H. Mashal's CHEERIO, 8-8, McQuade ..... 2

Mr. Eve's PEKIN, 8-8, J. W. Brace ... 3

Mr. Aga Cumberally's SICAB, 8-10, Khalil ..... 4

Not Run.—Amara 9-2, Zian 7-5.

The Race:—Zain threw his rider while parading and bolted not coming under the starter's order. Glad Eye showed the way to Shivaji Prasad, Humorous, Failasuf and Cheerio with Sutki Beg last. At "six" Shivaji Prasad assumed command and led Sutki Beg, Humorous, Glad Eye and Cheerio. Solomon's Song raced in the bunch. Ravi was last at this stage. Cheerio took the lead up the straight but succumbed to a fine run from Solomon's Song on the rails. Pekin was well beaten into third place.

Won by neck; 3 lengths; 3 lengths.

Time.—2 mins. 20-3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 29/8, for win, and Rs. 13/8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 13/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 7/8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 7 for places.

Favourites:—Solomon's Song and Pekin.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II, which have not won a race since January 1st, 1926, and all horses in Classes III and IV.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's TRUE GRACE, 8-9, S. J. Meekings ..... 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's LUCKY MAN, 9-3, Townsend ..... 2

M. C. N. Wadia's PANDOMARTEN, 9-0, Bowley ..... 3

Mr. J. A. Wadia's PROSE AND VERSE 8-12, A. Behsman ..... 4

All ran.

The Race:—Fun of the Fayre was the smartest away and led for a space. Puppet then took command and showed the way to King Pluto, Theona, Pandomarten, Prose and Verse and Fun of the Fayre. Nearing "four" Lucky Man improved his position. Puppet and Theona weakened as they entered the straight. Pandomarten looked a winner till well before the stands where Lucky Man and True Grace came up. The last named going strong on the outside won comfortably.

Won by 1½ lengths; 3/4 length, 1 length.

Time.—1 min. 41 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 150 for win and Rs. 45/8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 95 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite:—Prose and Verse.

Winner trained by T. Kendall.

THE ROUS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses which have not won since March 31st, 1926, a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000 or over.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SONGE DORE, 8-0, Herbert ..... 1

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SPECIAL SPROUT, 7-1, Japheth ..... 2*

Mr. Eve's THE MONK, 10-4, C Hoyt ... 2*

Mr. J. A. Irani's BEAVER PUFF, 8-3, A. Behsman ..... 4

*Dead Heat.

Not Run:—Ormiston 9-13, Adour 6-11, Rose Water 6-7.

The Race:—Songe Dore dashed away from the barrier and cut a fast pace from Beaver Puff, Special Sprout, and Blackwood with The Monk last. Approaching the half mile Beaver Puff headed Songe Dore and led till the middle of the straight where he weakened. Songe Dore came out and cleverly stalled off a strong late challenge from the Monk and Special Sprout who dead heated for second place.

Won by head; Dead-heat; 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 13-4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 21/8 for win and Rs. 14/8, Rs. 17 on Special Sprout and Rs. 16/8 on the Monk for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 11/8 for win and Rs. 7/8, Rs. 8/8 on Special Sprout and Rs. 9 on The Monk for places.

Favourite:—Songe Dore.

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG, 7-11, Clarke ..... 1

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HILALUZZAMAN, 7-4, (car. 7-5) C. Hoyt ..... 2

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's TIGER KING, 7-8, A. Behsman ..... 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HYDER PASHA, 7-5, D. J. Morris ..... 4

Not run:—Vazir-ul-mulk 7-4.

The Race:—Dilawar headed the field for a space. Then Rarity came to the front his nearest attendants being Sanatogen, Hilaluzzaman and Dilawar. Mansoor Beg and Tiger King raced in the rear. There was hardly any change in the running till after "five" where Mansoor Beg and Tiger King improved their positions. Entering the straight Hilaluzzaman and Mansoor Beg drew out and a fine race home saw Mansoor Beg score easily. Tiger King came up late.

Won by 1½ lengths; neck; 1/2 length.

Time:—2 mins. 21 2/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win and Rs. 14. Rs. 20, and Rs. 20 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 7. Rs. 12 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite: Mansoor Beg.

Winner trained privately.

THE VICTORY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I and II.

Mr. Eve's THE COUNT, 8-1, J. W. Brace ..... 1

Mr. A. Hoyt's BELL METAL, 9-10, Easton ..... 2

Mr. C. N. Wadia's DOMESTIC BOND, 7-1 (carried 7-3) F Black ..... 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's JOE'S LUCK, 8-8, Herbert ..... 4

The Race:—A good start and on settling down Portsoy cut a hot pace from Domestic Bond, Bridgman, Joe's Luck and My Realm with The Count and Bell Metal in the rear. Past "six" Joe's Luck headed the field Domestic Bond and My Realm bringing up the others. Heron and The Count tailed off the field. Domestic Bond looked a winner up the straight where Bell Metal and The Count came through. An exciting race home saw The Count get home by the smallest of margins the same distance separating second and third.

Won by short head, short head, 1 length.

Time:—2 mins. 6-4/8 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 173/8 for win, and Rs. 83, Rs. 43/8 and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 47 for win, and Rs. 33/8, Rs. 26/8, and Rs. 9/8 for places.

Favourite:—Heron.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's FOOTPEDAL, 8-2, C. Hoyt ... 1

Mr. C. N. Wadia's COED CANLAS, 8-12, Bowley ..... 2

Mr. Marquis's STARBOARD, 9-0, A. Behsman ..... 3

Mr. Blyth's TOROSE, 8-10, Townsend ... 4

All Ran.

The Race:—They moved out on level terms. Whit Week was out with a good start followed by Footpedal, Coed Canlas and Starboard with Foreman last. After "five" Footpedal was at the head of affairs Starboard and Coed Canlas coming next.

Maintaining her lead Footpedal went on to score easily by 2-1/2 lngths.

Won by 2½ lengths, 3/4 length, 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 26 1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 63/8 for win and Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 13/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs 9/8, and Rs. 6/8 for places.

Favourite:—Coed Canlas.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's SULTAN BEG, 7-13, T. Hill ..... 1

Mr. Hussein Abdulla's AHYID, 7-12, Howell ..... 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MOOLTAN, 7-11, Clarke ..... 3

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's DETECTIVE, 7-7, A. Behsman ..... 4

All ran.

The Race:—Migrin and Apollo gave trouble and delayed the start. When they were released St. Andrew's Eve cut the pace from Myrin, Kadir Hajaz, Maxim and Arabian Star, Squire and Sultan Beg brought up the rear. Mijrin took charge at the six furlong the others following in the same order. Mijrin brought them right round the turn where he weakened. Sultan Beg came up late and won an exciting race from Ahyid and Mooltan who were contesting the issue.

Won by neck, head, 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 20-1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 315/8 for win and Rs. 62, Rs. 55/8 and Rs. 96 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 147/8 for win, and Rs. 31, Rs. 32, and Rs. 42/8 for places.

Favourite.—Kadir Hajaz.

Winner trained by owner.

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A Boria message states:—"Out of the eleven persons charged in connection with the murder of Thakore Bhawansingh, five were convicted by the Judge, who sentenced them to transportation for life. Six were discharged."—Free Press.

## BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (from left to right) have been nominated Ministers by H. E. the Governor. While Sir Gulam Hussain retains the portfolio of Local Self-Government, the Dewan Bahadur and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will hold respectively the portfolio of Education and Forest and Excise.

## CALCUTTA RACE RESULT.

### CAP-A-PIE WINS VICEROY'S CUP.

CALUTTA, Dec. 27.

NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's INVINOLA, 9-3, Stokes ..... 1

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's FOSTER SQUARE, 8-2 ..... 2

Mr. Eve's PRIDE OF PRIESTMEN, 8-7, Ritchie ..... 3

Mr. J. Bein Austin's THUNDERING LEGION, 7-2, Parker ..... 4

Winner trained by Jadhav.

The Race:—Won by 2-1/2 lengths; 1/2 length, and neck.

Time:—1 min. 18-2/5 secs.

Tote:—Rs. 52/8 for win, Rs. 24/8, Rs. 33 and Rs. 14/8 for places.

APCAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's WEDDING DAY, 7-8 A. T. Harrison ..... 1

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's MADANTA SEQUIN, 9-2, Dobie ..... 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE 9-7, Northmore ..... 3

Mr. Eve's EDDY, 8-9, Collins ..... 4

Winner trained by Malone.

The Race:—Won by short head and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 17-2/5 secs.

Tote:—Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 15/8, Rs. 15, and Ds. 14/8 for places.

CURZON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Gaulstan's SPEEDY MARQUIS 8-1, Dobie ..... 1

Mr. Eve's FALAAT BEY, 9-0, Ritchie ... 2

Messrs. Naljinuddin and Ismail's LUCKYLAD, 7-2, Ashwood ..... 3

Mr. A. Curbudar's CORHALT, 7-1, Rolph ..... 4

Winner trained by Higgins.

The Race:—Won by head and neck and 1/2 length.

Time:—1 min. 31-1/5 secs.

Tote: Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 66/8 for places.

KESTEVEN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Curbudar's THE LITTLE CORPORAL, 7-7, Rosen ..... 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RADHA PIARY, 7-7, Stokes ..... 2

H. H. the Aga Khan's SAINTLY SOVERIGN, 8-7, A. C. Walker ..... 3

Mr. Pannick's DAUDALOO, 8-7, L. Brown. ..... 4

Winner trained by A. Rudham.

The Race:—Won by head and 2 lengths and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 46 secs.

Tote:—Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 30/8 and Rs. 28 for places.

VICEROY'S CUP.—Distance 1-3/4 miles.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's CAP-A-PIE, 9-3, Hutchins ..... 1

Mr. A. E. Ephraum's ORANGE WILLIAM 9-3, Halane ..... 2

H. H. the Aga Khan's QUINCY, 9-0, A. C. Walker ..... 3

Mr. T. M. Thadeo's ABORIGINE, 9-3, Archibald ..... 4

Winner trained by Higgins.

The Race:—Won by 2 lengths; 1-1/2 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time:—3 min. 10-3/5 secs.

Tote:—Rs. 69 for win, Rs. 15/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12/8 for places.

## BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS.

### TO ASSUME OFFICE ON JANUARY 3.

### DR. PRANJPYE MINISTER OF FOREST.

The following Press Note was issued last evening:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to appoint the following Ministers to administer transferred subjects under section 52 of the Government of India Act:—

(1) The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

(2) The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

(3) The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai.

The Ministers will take upon themselves the execution of their offices on the afternoon of Monday, the 3rd January, 1927. At the request of the Ministers His Excellency has allotted their portfolios as follows:—

Local Self-Government.—The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah.

Forests and Excise.—The Hon. Dr. Paranjpye.

Education.—The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai.

## CASHIERS IN TROUBLE.

### ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 85,000 Jaminghbai Bhagubhai the cashier of the firm of Girdharlal Ogadchand of Sheikh Memon Street and Chimanlal Nihalchand, the Cashier of the firm of Messrs. Manilal Gokulbhai Virchanad of Vithalwadi were arrested by the police and were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday by Inspector Wagle. In the application for the remand of the accused into police custody, Mr. Wagle stated that the accused had enntered into a sort of conspiracy against their firms and that they had passed receipts for certain amounts of money which their firms had not received. The amounts come to Rs. 85,000. As inquiries in the matter were incomplete, the remand was applied.

The Magistrate granted the application and remanded them into custody till January 4.

## A PURANIC FILM.

### HINDUSTAN FILM COMPANY'S NEW VENTURE.

The latest religious production "Shatamukha Ravan Vadha" of the Hindustan Cinema Film Company is being released this week specially for the Xmas holidays at the Novelty Cinema, Grant Road. The story is a "Puranic" one. The King of Mayapri, Shatamukha Ravan, being very proud of his abilities, powers and opulence began to terrorise the poor and innocent people, resolved to make human sacrifices and ordered his lieutenants accordingly. Narada, the son of Brahma, who tried to dissuade Ravan from his wicked thoughts and plans was insulted. This made Narada uneasy and after deep thought he came to understand with the help of his supernatural powers of knowledge that Ravan's destiny rested in the hands of Secta Devi. He then devised his future plans for the ruin of Ravan and succeeded in doing so in his usual skilful manner. The staging and the acting are of the high order associated with the name of the Hindustan Cinema Film Company, a feature of the weeks programme is a film showing a famous German Machinery Factory at work.

## NEW EMPEROR OF JAPAN

LONDON, Dec. 26.

His Majesty Hirohito, the New Emperor of Japan, is 25 years old and is married and has one girl. He had been the regent since he returned from his visit to Europe in 1921, owing to the ill health of his father who had never been robust and who, apart from other afflictions, recently suffered from complete loss of memory. Tokens of sympathy have been expressed by the heads of all European Governments.—Reuter.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

FRIDAY, December 31.

Banks closed: New Year's Eve.

SATURDAY, January 1, 1927.

Banks closed: New Year's Day.

The S. S. Ranpura with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

### DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

**MARRIAGE.**

DALVIE—Bhandarker:—At Lonavala on 26th December 1926, P. R. Dalvie eldest son of Mr. Ramrao B. Dalvie of Dalvie Brothers to Malti Bhandarker, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Bhandarker, Advocate.

**POSTAL NOTICE.**

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Heinan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 29-12-26.

**TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.**

The Jutogh Radio office informs that owing to the Christmas holidays Rugby press telegrams will be discontinued until 6 p.m. of 28th instant.

**'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE**

There are a few copies of the Presidential Address and his Council Election Speeches in Madras of Sjt. S. Shrinivas Iyengar for sale. Anybody desirous of having one can get it from the office of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar on payment of annas eight per copy.

**MATUNGA HINDU SABHA.**

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha, Residents' Association, Indian Association Astika Samaj and the South Indian Association, a public Condolence Meeting will be held at Matunga, near King's Circle, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. to express the profound regret and sorrow for the brutal murder of Swami Shradhanand at Delhi.

**DR. SCUDDER IN BOMBAY.**

Dr. Doremus Scudder of the Institute of Pacific Relations who is now in Bombay is desirous of meeting Indian leaders and conferring with them regarding possible Indian Co-operation in the Institute. A meeting has been arranged for Wednesday (29th) at 6-30 p.m. in the Student Branch of the Y.M.C.A. (Lamington Road.)

**URAN SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.**

The Prize-Distribution Ceremony of the General Education Institute's Native Institution, Uran took place on Sunday (the 19th instant) in the gardens of the late Khanbahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla at Uran, under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Kadri, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

Dialogues and recitations by the students of the school were greatly appreciated by the audience.

The Superintendent then read his report for the working of the school for the year ending 31st March 1926. The report pointed out the gradual increase in the number of students even though the school is teaching only upto the V Standard English.

Mr. Hood, the Collector of Kolaba District, at the request of the president addressed the audience. He advised the students especially to know that the aim of education was not merely book-knowledge but the formation of character which was constituted of qualities such as honesty, sincerity, habit of obliging others, etc.

## FIRE AT GRANT ROAD.

Probably by the fusion of electric wires, a fire broke out in a building at Grant Road on Saturday night at about 10 p.m. damaging the property to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The premises were occupied by a stores merchant named P. M. Kooverjee. On coming to know of the fire the Gowalia Tank and Babula Tank Fire Brigades were immediately proceeding to the scene of the outbreak; and the fire was put out in about quarter of an hour, the building was slightly damaged.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### MAY.

**NEW YORK.**

December 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 12.85 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 12.89 |
| Difference | plus .04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 13.02 |
| Difference | plus .17 |

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

Liverpool market is closed to-day.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sweri Closing Rate | 253-0-0 |
| Khandi Closing Rate | 253-0-0 |

## LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 24-7/8 |
| Difference | 0.2-0 more. |
| Silver forward | 24-13/16 |
| Difference | 0.2-0 more. |
| Gold ready | 4-4-11.1/2 |
| Difference | unchanged |

# LAW and BUSINESS

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising, Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**
TUESDAY DECEMBER 28, 1926.


## ORGANISE AND AGITATE.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar has, indeed, deserved well of the Congress and the country alike for devoting a good part of his presidential address to the mass of work that awaits all Nationalists outside the Councils. This work easily divides itself into two parts—organisation of Congress Committees, Peasants' Associations and Labour Unions from villages upwards and agitation on all the fundamental rights and crying grievances of the people. Both go hand in hand. For, while no agitation can reach its high-water mark and convulse the powers-that-be, without a network of organisations throughout the country, it is the universal experience of all political workers that no committees or bodies can be organised on any effective scale without there being a live issue to serve as a stimulus for the purpose. Time was, indeed, when the will to swaraj and freedom alone served as an effective battle-cry. Those were the halcyon days of the Home Rule League when in pursuance of the resolution of the Lucknow session regarding the Congress-League scheme, a wave of tremendous agitation swept over the land. But afterwards the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat wrong successively served to rouse the dormant anger and energies of the nation. If to-day, again, the Congress Committees have fallen into a moribund condition so much so that the present session of the Congress can, from a numerical point of view, claim to represent only a few thousands, it is due in a large measure to the lack of any effective political propaganda in the country on any live issues that can be easily understood by the masses. The discerning President has, therefore, done well to emphasize that "we have to organise the country in respect of the many serious grievances of the people". He has himself referred to two main sets of grievances affecting the peasants in the villages and the workers in the towns and we have no doubt that if sufficient attention is concentrated by Congressmen to these and other grievances intimately associated with the lives of the people, the Congress will have no difficulty in enrolling the members in thousands and even millions and regaining its authoritative position as the Parliament of the People.

First, then, to take the case of the down-trodden peasantry of the country. They are already ground down by the extortionate policy of Government and Zemindars alike and their difficulties regarding the financing of their operations and the proper marketing of their crops are innumerable. And a bad year, now and again, wipes out even the slightest semblance of ease that they may have earned by a succession of fair crops. But bad as is the condition of the peasantry, our benign Government—presided over, by a tragic irony of fate, by a Viceroy who claims to be the special custodian of the agriculturists' interests—seeks to ruin it almost irretrievably by pursuing an insensate policy of exchange in accordance with the recommendations of a packed Commission. We are, therefore, very glad to see that of the many grievances that grind down the very soul of the people, the President has singled out one arising out of the increased rate of exchange on which the minds of all classes—the richest of the rich and the poorest of the poor—are concentrated at the present moment. Most of the leading merchants and politicians of Bombay and Bengal, of the Punjab and Madras have already lent their hearty support to the popular agitation started in this behalf, and the President of the Congress has voiced the people's feelings on this burning question with an emphasis all his own. Government should cry a halt in their mad career when the President of the Congress says that the higher exchange and the Reverse Councils "are bound to result in gross injustice to our industries to our agricultural population and to our exporters" and blesses the activities of the much-maligned Currency League. But whether Government pay heed to the President's warning or not, we are confident all parties will willingly respond to his urgent call and inaugurate a rousing agitation in our towns and villages. And such an agitation alone, it must be remembered, will again summon the people in ever-increasing numbers to the banner of the Congress and help to strengthen its organisation throughout the land.

The President has also rightly asked Congressmen to give the organisation of labour which "has been included by the Congress at Cawnpore in its constructive programme, a front place in our work for the coming year." It will be recalled that it was Deshabandhu Das who had the foresight to include the work of labour organisation in the programme of the Swaraj Party at its very inception. But it is likewise melancholy to reflect that the Swaraj Party forgot all about this work after it got into the Councils and that not a finger was raised by any leader of the party even on behalf of the textile workers of Bombay during their last great strike when the press and local leaders vied with one another in giving them urgent relief. But we sincerely hope the President's special appeal as well as the phenomenal progress of the Labour movement throughout the world and specially in China will not be lost on Congressmen any more and that we shall at no distant date witness the beginnings of an Indian Kouomintang whose peaceful successes will rival the victories of its Chinese model. The President's remarks on the three items of constructive work also are most opportune in view of the studied apathy shown by the dominant Congress Party in the matter. We were led to build high hopes of speedy renewal of these activities after the great walk-out was enacted in the Assembly and the Councils. But the Swarajists after the walk-out sadly neglected this urgent work. The No-changers, who alone bear the brunt of this work are, therefore, thoroughly justified in criticising other parties on this score. The President also wisely advised Congressmen to capture all Local Bodies—municipalities and local boards—with a view to strengthen our common political fight as well as to speed up the much-needed work for promoting khaddar and ameliorating the lot of the depressed classes. May we also humbly suggest that Congressmen should make every effort to work and control Co-operative Societies which have already drawn lacs of agriculturists and which operate in crores of rupees. The Co-operative Societies occupy the foremost rank in the labour work of all countries and it is high time that the implicit ban placed by Congressmen on this class of work was now quickly removed. The distinguished President of the Congress has delivered his wise and vigorous message to the people. It is now for the Congressmen assembled at Gauhati to shape their new policies accordingly with such variations and additions as are deemed advisable by the collective wisdom of the country. The messages received until now are not, we confess, very encouraging as some of them betray the old fondness of stale cliches. We, however, sincerely wish that wiser counsels will ultimately prevail.

## BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS

The Governor of Bombay has at last set at rest all speculations by announcing his choice of the new Ministers. The selection that he has made accords with the forecast first published in the columns of "The Chronicle" and taking all relevant circumstances into consideration, the choice is one which will meet with general approval. Considering the composition of the Council, the task of the Governor was not an easy one, especially in view of the conflicting claims of the various groups and the undisguised ambitions of several individual members in the Council. Sir Leslie Wilson is particularly to be congratulated on resisting the dangerous temptation of following the earlier precedent of selecting the Ministers on the sole considerations of perpetuating communal differences, and bargaining for votes in support of all official measures irrespective of their merits. The Muslim members form the largest group in the Council and together with the members of the Non-Brahmin Party as well as the nominated members, would have formed a solid bloc in support of two Muslim and one Non-Brahmin Ministers. But, as the experience of the last Council showed, such a Ministry would have been a disastrous failure and a mockery of the Reforms. In giving due regard to the existence of the progressive elements in the Council in the choice of Ministers Sir Leslie Wilson has given a welcome indication that he intends making a new departure of carrying on the administration of the Presidency in accordance not with the vicious principle of communalism, but with the wishes of the electorates so far as the defective constitution will permit. The interests of Muslims and Non-Brahmins, assuming there are special interests of this kind to be safeguarded in the day to day administration of the Presidency, will be in safe keeping in the hands of the new Ministry. We do not know if the new Ministers have accepted the offer of the Governor on any conditions but it will be as well if they do not for a moment forget that in accepting that offer they have not surrendered themselves into the hands of the bureaucracy which still continues to dominate the administrative machinery, but that they have to prove themselves worthy of a great trust. They can prove themselves worthy of this trust only if they see that all their policies and actions and the policies and actions of their colleagues in the Executive Council are determined by no other consideration than that of promoting the interests of the people of the Presidency as voiced by their accredited representatives in the Council.

Sir Ghulam Husain retains the portfolio of Local Self-Government. He has no mean achievement to his credit in that sphere. But, we trust, he realises that while he has done much to enable the people to control the administration of their local affairs, much more still remains to be done, especially in the direction of providing the sinews of war and developing a genuine structure of village self-government. Dr. Paranjpye becomes Minister of Excise and Forests instead of Education. This shuffling of portfolios should be regarded by him both as a warning and an opportunity—a warning not to repeat his career of half-hearted reform and disastrous drift as Education Minister—and an opportunity to achieve the goal of Prohibition before he lays down the reins of office. We offer our special congratulations to Dewan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai on the masterly manner, in which, with the consummate collaboration of the Rao Bahadur from Nadiad, he manoeuvred to secure the co-operation of the Swarajists as foot-stools to ascend the ministerial gadi. As Minister for Education his is the greatest opportunity and we hope his tenure of office will be marked by a radical reform of the constitution of the University of Bombay in accordance with our present-day national needs and the institution of a successful system of compulsory education in every taluka in the Presidency. Not less clear is the duty of the progressive elements in the Council. Having achieved the purpose of securing the right type of Ministers, the two parties organised by Mr. Lalji Naranji and Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai should coalesce and fulfil the true function of an Opposition by seeing that the Ministers remain true to their trust and by combining maximum constructive work for the good of the people with maximum resistance to the bureaucracy in all its measures which impede national progress.

## "I WISH TO PLEAD FOR ABDUR RASHID."

It augurs well for the country that the Delhi tragedy has hushed, if only for a time, all petty feelings of vindictiveness or fanaticism. On the one hand, all Muslim leaders without an exception have condemned the outrage unreservedly. On the other, all Hindu leaders without an exception have fervently appealed for restraint and charity. The reason for this reassuring phenomenon is not far to seek. Suddenly all realised that behind the Delhi tragedy there lay a vaster tragedy of which the former was only a culminating point. To this realisation Mahatma Gandhi has given pointed expression in his article on "Shraddhanandji the martyr" for the next issue of "Young India." This article, the full text of which we published yesterday, is one of the most touching, most beautiful and most inspired articles that Mahatmaji has ever penned. It comes straight from a heart filled with a boundless love for the erring and the right, for the Hindu and the Muslim, both blood brothers, a heart which by that love transmutes the dark error of one into a shining lesson for all. We would ask both Hindus and Muslims to read and brood over the article and take its lesson to heart.

The grandest sentence in the article is, "I wish to plead for Abdur Rashid". It is worthy of one who lives, in every detail of his life, his own gospel of non-violence. It is kindred to that sublime sentence, "Father, forgive them; for, they know not what they do." If a dozen of our Hindu and Muslim leaders could think and live in the spirit of these noble sentiments, our communal strife would vanish as in a dream. When Muslims themselves feel it hard to restrain their righteous indignation at the thought of the Delhi outrage and the name associated with it, here is Mahatmaji daring to "plead for Abdur Rashid." There is, indeed, hope for the country where a man who speaks like this breathes and works, if only the country strives to deserve him.

## A PITEOUS APPEAL.

Indian Princesses with rare exceptions live the lives of captives in cages of gold. Not a few of them are deprived of any volition of their own and can suffer only in silence. One of them, who has courageously broken this silence, unfolds a tale of woe and poignant anguish in the communication we publish elsewhere. It is a pathetic cry from a soul determined and anxious to be free, to live a self-respecting life. It feels that the limits of endurance are reached in its case and the thought that what it suffers, many others placed in the same category are suffering in mute resignation has emboldened it to make this public appeal. "We women of the ruling Princes of Hindustan," the Princess says, "are surely more sentient than the proverbial worm". It is a sure sign that the "worm has turned" when an Indian Princess has the courage to acquaint the public with the tyranny which suppresses every independent feeling in herself and many of her sisters, and of the utter helplessness in which they are sunk. They wonder why nobody, no British political officer, or no Indian politician can help them. They are eager to have their "status regularly defined", but find that their lot is worse than that of the slaves the Ruler of Nepal recently freed. Pathetically they ask why the Princes of Indian take a "downward course." But the Princes of India with the kind of education they receive and the outlook they develop will not take any other course, until they are rudely reminded by the pressure of public opinion that either they have to rule as constitutional kings or clear out. Unless popular government becomes an established fact in the Indian States we do not know that the lot of the "women of the ruling Princes of Hindustan" will change for the better. But they have the right to rebel, to throw off the shackles of slavery by their own efforts. In this process they can certainly depend upon the hearty co-operation of both men and women in British India.

# THE STATUS OF INDIAN PRINCESSES.

## A TALE OF WOE.

(BY ONE OF THEM.)

It will seem strange that a person from my class should seek the help of the public—and that through the agency of a daily paper; but there are limits to human patience and suffering. It is impossible to bear the strain of life-long neglect and ill-treatment. It is said that even the worm will turn, and we women of the ruling Princes of Hindustan are surely more sentient than the proverbial worm. For generations we have quietly suffered untold and unbelievable wrongs; but this is a new age. Even we behind the purdah have felt the breath of the new spirit. Our grandmothers put up mildly with insults and humiliations without a word of protest. They accepted their fate ungrudgingly. They allowed themselves to be treated like pet dogs. Our mothers showed a slightly different spirit. They cried and killed themselves when the agony was unbearable, but the new generation has started to protest. Why should we not protest? We are also human. We have received little education, but we had English governesses to instil new ideas into our heads. Even we dare to dream in terms of self-determination.

**Disillusioned.**

Persons of my class are married off when they are quite young. My father's house is of middling importance. I was brought up and educated with my brothers. My parents prided themselves on being modern. At the time of my marriage a decent amount of money was paid to my lord presumably for my maintenance but not a pie has ever been available to me. I did not understand what marriage was except that I had to leave a happy home and in future I had to stay with strangers. But I was old enough to understand that the Prince who married me belonged to a big House, and I did dream dreams of splendour. When I went to my new home I wanted my governess to accompany me but that was not allowed. I was well looked after, however, well dressed and kindly treated. One day the news came to me with a shock that the Prince had two other wives and that there were other women also with whom the Prince spent weeks. I was overwhelmed with shame, and I dared not to look up into the faces of my servant-women. When the Prince came to me I talked to him very cautiously but he was absolutely brutal about it. He told me things that I refused to believe. I never thought that any man could possibly be so inhuman.

**The Gilded Cage.**

I found out a pretext for returning to my parents. There I created a scene but my aunt told me horrible stories and eventually I returned to my master. All pride of family greatness, of purity of married life was knocked out of me. Purity does not exist for such Princely Masters. They are above such human considerations of virtue. Throughout my life I have been made to feel that my status in the world depended upon the favour of the Prince. If I am a great personage to-day I may become almost a beggar to-morrow. The State Jhaverkhane is at my disposal but not one little thing belongs to me. The same thing applies to dresses, motors, horses and servants. A fairly large sum of money is placed at my disposal in the family budget but I may not spend, well, practically anything without the previous sanction of my husband. This total dependence is deliberately enforced. I have been made to pocket insults, and they say that self-respect is a commodity unknown in the Palace. I submitted to all sorts of humiliations, though not without protest. I have been kept caged up. I may not see men except some near relatives. I had no

(Continued on page 8).

# NOTES OF THE DAY.

**The Climb-Down.**

"Has Great Britain slowly but surely come to realise that China's dislike of foreign intervention in her affairs, and her dislike in particular of Great Britain's "gun-boat" policy is so deep-rooted and so effective in its manifestation through the boycott of British trade that it is safer now to talk the language of reconciliation? Mr. Garvin in the "Observer" frankly declares for a thorough change of policy towards China and warns his countrymen that they "must be prepared for full tariff autonomy in China as well as in India." The proposals submitted by the British Charge d' Affairs at Shanghai to the representatives of the Washington Treaty Powers indicate that the British Government have climbed down considerably from their previous stubborn attitude in regard to the surtaxes. The British memorandum urges the Powers to authorise immediately the levy of such taxes unconditionally all over China "for the benefit of the Provinces in which they are actually collected." If the Powers agree, one of the most important demands of the Canton Government will have been conceded by them.

**The Right Step.**

In remitting all the sentences against the six Germans in connection with the Germersheim affairs, President Doumergue has taken the right step, a step which will go a long way in conciliating public feeling in Germany, where the savage sentences passed by the French Court-martial at Landau have exasperated the Press and the public. One does not know as yet whether the French Government have taken the sensible step of re-examining the question of Lieutenant Pouvier's acquittal, which was a gross travesty of justice on the part of the Landau Court-martial. But the action of the French President indicates that responsible public opinion in France is anxious not to pull down the slowly rising fabric of Franco-German understanding which M. Briand and Herr Stresemann are so laboriously building up.

**The Detenues.**

A proud spirit like Subhas Chandra Bose could never be reconciled to the life in a prison cell. It is no wonder that he has been ailing ever since he was jailed. His jailors know that he has been suffering from chronic dyspepsia and has recently lost as much as forty pounds in weight. When he was shifted to Rangoon unsophisticated people thought the the bureaucracy must have relented having harassed him enough. These good people should have know the British bureaucrats better. The mentality, which invented the crawling order would bend if Mr. Bose were to supplicate on bended knees. But if Mr. Bose were of that stuff, he would not be where he is. Let the truth be told. Mr. Bose and his co-sufferers are held as hostages, as pawn in a game of reconciling the people to the Reforms.

**Back to Nationalism.**

To the Muslims, smarting under the memories of missed opportunities and deploring their backwardness either in the public services or other spheres of national life, the soundest advice that can be given is more education with its attendant right to win by merit and less of special concessions with its inevitable demoralisation. We are glad that such stress on education was laid by no less a personage than Sir Abdur Rahim himself in his presidential address at the 39th session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference. He also pointed out that in his own province it was Government's niggardliness more than anything else that was responsible for the illiteracy of the masses in general We are happy, indeed, to observe Sir Abdur Rahim veering back, in more ways than one to his old and rightful place as a spirited nationalist fighting for the whole nation's rights. He deplored the murder of Swami Shradhanand, paid a tribute to him as a great educationist and appealed to his co-religionists to endeavour to restore the old harmony between both the communities. We trust he will lead his community in that endeavour.

**In Pessimistic Mood.**

Mr. Bertrand Russell is pessimistic about Britain ever granting self-government to India. In an article in the "Hindu Annual" he says that British rule is getting "more and more precarious" in this country, and that if Britain becomes involved in another first class war her dominion over India will cease. But willingly Britain will not grant India Home Rule. According to him, it is a characteristic of the British people that under "national dangers" they become "less, not more liberal". Mr. Russell finds that at present the statesmanship demanded by the new situation is lacking in England. We in India have to learn to put up our fight for Dominion status irrespective of what Britain thinks about it. It will certainly be more statesmanlike on the part of Britain to realise the gravity of the "new situation" in India and allow us to rule ourselves. But it is not likely she will do so until she is forced to by our own united efforts.

**Progressive Afganistan.**

In the interview which Captain Patwardhan, who served in the Afgan Air Force, gave to our representative he mentioned some remarkable features of Afgan social and political life which indicate how rapid has been the progress of this small independent kingdom. Rapid strides are being taken in educational development, and there is complete equality of status amongst, all classes and nationalities. Captain Patwardhan found that Hindus and Muslims were quite on friendly terms. Spinning and weaving has an honoured place as a valuable cottage industry in the land of His Majesty King Amanullah and the State insists on prohibition. It does not exist, as does its neighbour, across the Khyber Pass, to a considerable extent on the revenue from drink, and yet it has resources enough to spend materially "in nation-building" departments. Where there is a will there is a way. Afganistan proves this in a remarkable manner.

# MOTILALJI'S RESOLUTION ON COUNCIL POLICY.

## ADOPTED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

## MALAVIYAJI'S PLEA FOR DISCRIMINATE OBSTRUCTION.

### ANXIOUS TO REVIVE CONGRESS SOLIDARITY.

**The Subjects Committee when it resumed proceedings on Saturday evening discussed at length Pandit Motilal's resolution regarding Council work. It was passed clause by clause, but before putting it to vote as a whole, Malaviyaji asked permission to make a few observations, which he did.**

**Malaviyaji in addressing the Subjects Committtee said he was not opposed to the Congress, but was anxious to see it rehabilitated in its original prestige and solidarity. Discussing the clause relating to the refusal of supplies, he pointed out it was incompatible with the other parts of the resolution, and suggested that instead of vesting discretion in the Working Committee regarding refusal of supplies, it be left to the Congress party in the Assembly.**

**According to the latest message, the Main resolution, regarding the Council programme was adopted by the Congress Subjects Committee by a majority with only four dissentients.**

## CONGRESS OPENING DAY RESOLUTIONS.

### NO-CHANGERS' ATTITUDE.

### HOPES OF UNITY DISPELLED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU, (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

All hopes of unity between the two wings of the Congress have been dispelled by the address which Mahatma delivered yesterday while opening the Congress exhibition. His speech leaves no shred of doubt that the attitude of the No-Changers in this Congress will be one of inactive spectors. They are more busy with the Exhibition than with the Congress. Mahatmaji made it abundantly clear in his speech that he had not got any better and more vigorous programme than the constructive one.

CHARKHA, THE ONLY REMEDY.

From the valley of Gauhati he has once more given a warning to the country that there can be no Swaraj unless a substantial portion of Indian population takes to khaddar habit. He has only one remedy for all the grievances under which the country is labouring, and that remedy is his beloved Charka. He looks upon it as a precursor of Indian Swaraj. Most of Mahatma Gandhi's followers interviewed by me gave it out that they were not taking any part in the deliberations over the Council programme. No lead is expected from Mahatma unless the fighting wings of the Congress compromise their differences on the council question, and promise a united front.

Responsivist element is very weak in this Congress. Most of their leaders are conspicuous by their absence and this has rendered the accomplishment of duty extremely difficult. All the eloquent and fighting speeches that were made yesterday, on Pandit Motilal's resolution represented either the Swarajists' view or, more particularly, the view of the extreme left wing of that party. The only man who struck the Responsivist note was Pandit Malaviyaji. But his speech came too late to mend the situation. In fact Pandit Nehru's main resolution was fully carried in clauses when Malaviyaji made his brilliant and well-balanced speech. Besides the loss of Swami Shradhanandji was rather too much overpowering for Malaviyaji. He was all in emotion when he declared from the platform that probably he would not attend any more Congress.

A COMPLETE MERGER.

All the clauses of Pandit Nehru's resolution have been carried in the Subjects Committee with but a slight modification here or there. Last year's programme of the Swarajists remains completely unaffected. The only difference, to speak in Malaviyaji's words, that the Swaraj party has now absolutely merged itself into the Congress. Their programme will be the Congress programme henceforth.

LEADERS' OPINION.

The best speeches in the Subjects Committee were made by Pandit Nehru, Ranga Iyer, Satyamurti, Sen Gupta, Mohamed Ali, T. Prakasham and Malaviyaji, Mr. Ranga Iyer voiced the attitude of the left wing of the Swaraj party. He is no believer in the policy of walk-ins and walk-outs. He pleaded for a more potent and consistent policy. His speech was really a very brilliant Parliamentary oration, and was extremely well received. Mr. Satyamurti was more lawyer-like than oratorical yesterday. He defended the main resolution with his usual fervour and poignancy. His speech combined tact, argument and information, and had a telling effect upon the audience. Mr. Sen Gupta who also supported the main resolution was more vehement than consistent in his oration as Mohamed Ali very sarcastically remarked: It showed more lungs than talents. His speech created a great sensation. Maulana Mohamed Ali was the wittiest of the lot who spoke in a much lighter vein and made the atmosphere less tense. He supported Mr. Sambumurti's amendment of more vigorous obstruction. He called himself Mahatma Gandhi's man and a perfect non-believer in walk-ins and walk-outs. He made a humorous remark on the policy of the Swarajists. It was, he said, less consistent than that of an ass. His speech put an amount of good spirit into the proceedings of the Subjects Committee.

MORE SUPPORT.

Mr. Prakasham's speech had the merit of being informative. He backed the main resolution and answered, the critics ably. Maulana Shaukat Ali who followed him supported Mr. Sambumurti's amendment in his usual forceful way. He condemned the dastardly act in Delhi and vouched that he had done nothing during the preceding year either in his speeches or writings to inflame the feelings of any community. Mr. Hari Sarvottam Rao of Madras, the seconder of the main proposition, replied to the Opposition in a most telling way.

A NECESSARY EVIL.

In winding up, Pandit Nehru avowed that he never gave any higher place to the councils than the Congress. In fact, was not himself in love with the councils. He had accepted them as a necessary evil. He asserted that he was entering the Assembly because they could not do anything better outside. "If anybody can convince me", went on Pandti Nehru, "that I can be of better use from outside, I shall be the first man to quit the Assembly and pay my humble quota to the service of the mother-land. He answered one by one all the criticisms and arguments that were levelled against him, his proposition was then put to vote in separate clauses.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN.

Nearly thirty amendments were brought forward and a scene of amusing controversy followed. Most of the amendments were withdrawn at the instance of Pandit Motilal. Slight changes were made here and there and every change reflected the attitude of the left wing of the Swaraj Party. No speech was made by any responsivist throughout the deliberations, and all the six clauses of the main resolution were carried as amended and accepted by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

SWARAJIST PROGRAMME CRITICISED.

Before putting to vote the resolution as a whole, the President called Pandit Malaviya to make his observations on the resolution. In his smooth flowing silvery oration, Pandit Malaviya made out a strong argument in support of the acceptance of ministries. He said he was in a minority in the house and did not want to create hindrances in the way of unity. He very clearly brought out the inconsistency and inadvisability of the programme which the Swarajists were following. Referring to the clause (b), he said it was quite imprudent that the control of the policy of the elected members in the Assembly, who were forty three according to Pandit Nehru's information, should be left to the discretion of the Working Committee which consisted of only fifteen members most of whom belonged to a single political party. His speech was calmly received by the members even though it was delivered at a very late hour of the night. The open session opens at one in the afternoon to-day. Subjects Committee again meets this evening when Nehru's resolution will be put to vote. In the morning there is the unfurling ceremony of the notional flag..

NATIONAL FLAG UNFURLED.

"The most impressive ceremony, indeed," however this is a meagre description of the unfurling of the national flag which was done by Mahatma Gandhi. Nearly three thousand people attended the ceremony? Doctor Hardikar the General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal was in command of the Volunteer Corps and he did the generals duty most admirably. The famous uncoloured tricolous flag with the charka painted upon it was hoisted on a mast hundred feet high in the skies. The mast is erected in the open maiden in front of the main pandal. Mahatma Gandhi got on the raised dais and unfurled the national flag, a veritable emblem of India's glory and salvation. He then made a short

(Continued on next Page.)

## MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

### GRANTED VISA AT LAST

### REACHES BOMBAY ON JAN. 14.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

A special cable to "The Forward" says Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala has been granted a visa and will reach Bombay on January 14.—Free Press.

## PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

### PLEA FOR DISCRIMINATE OBSTRUCTION.

GAUHATI, Dec. 25.

After all amendments had been disposed of, Pandit Motilalji's resolution laying down the Council programme, as amended by the All-India Congress Committee was put before the Committee for its acceptance. Before putting the resolution to vote, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, said Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje wished to address the committee, explaining their view before the resolution was voted upon. He accordingly called upon Pandit Malaviya to address the committee.

Pandit Malaviyaji said: "I wish to address you, not in a spirit of opposition. I wish to congratulate the Subjects Committee on the considerable advance it has made in bringing the programme and policy to be followed. I yielded to none in my desire for unity. I spoke to Mahatmaji as early as March last as regards the calamity of divided popular parties in the Assembly. It is with the object to promote unity that I resigned from the Independent Party of which I was a member. I am not opposed to the Congress. I am most anxious to see the Congress rehabilitated in its original prestige and solidarity. You have now done much to make unity possible. I now wish to ask you to consider, if you cannot make it possible for others who are not of the Swaraj Party to co-operate with you. I do not say you were wrong, and I was right; but I do ask you to eliminate all inconsistences based on the recognition of the realities of the situation. In the Assembly the Congress Party is in a smaller number than last time.

President: "No, in a larger number."

Pandit Malaviya: "I accept what the President says."

Pandit Nehru: "In a larger number."

Pandit Malaviya: "What number? What was last year's figure and this year's?"

Pandit Nehru: '32 last year, and 43 this year."

Pandit Malaviyaji: "I accept."

INCOMPATIBLE.

Continuing Malaviyajee discussed the clauses relating to the refusal of supplies and pointed out how they were incompatible with the other parts of the resolution. He suggested that instead of vesting discretion in the Working Committee regarding refusal of supplies, it be left to the Congress Party in the Assembly.

## LEAVE DISCRETION TO COUNCIL MEMBERS.

Continuing Pandit Malaviya said: "I do not wish to move any amendment to the resolution in this House, as I know it will be a waste of time. If my arguments simply appeal to you my duty is over. The All-India Congress Committee selected candidates for last elections on behalf of the Congress, and they are supposed to possess sufficient national outlook to decide themselves as to what course should be taken. I beg of you to give your serious considerations to the matter, and think whether it is consistent to the working to authorize the Working Committee of 15 members to impose their decision on the 60 elected Congress members in the Assembly. As an appellate court let them not be guided by momentary impulse to come to a decision on the question which is not likely to do any substantial good to the country. You should have faith in those, whom you have elected. If you take the last three clauses of the resolution proposing to introduce measures for the advancement of agricultural, industrial commercial and such other affairs you will find almost all of these measures are dealt with by Ministers. If you have not got Ministers of your own men and having introduced and passed such measures if you depend upon the disbursement of men not of your group on these measures you can understand what possible good can the country actually have from those measures. This proposal is nothing but a matter of discriminate obstruction. Mr. Sen-Gupta has advanced some arguments in favour of having Congress councillors as Presidents. I endorse every word of his, with regard to Ministers in Provincial Councils and if they agree to have their own men as ministers, the Responsivists will also join them. I admit the Swarajists showed a good spirit by merging themselves in the Congress, and I hope the Responsivists and Independent Congress Party men also like to do so. If all Nationalists unite on a common programme in the Councils, the Government will have no other option but to appoint their own men as Ministers. If you consider the question from the point of view of the country and not from the angle of vision of some jealousy, you will serve the country best. The position of India is indeed very deplorable at present, and there should be earnest endeavours to bring largest number of councillors on a united and common platform.

We shall have to deal with many important matters in the near future such as the question of Currency Policy, on which depend the fate of the commerce of the country."

RELEASE OF ORDINANCE PRISONERS.

In answer to a question about the release of Bengal detenues, Panditji said that the opinion of all Councillors in the Bengal Council should be united on the question. In the Assembly they had passed a resolution to that effect, and they would do so again. I will not allow any of my brothers or sisters sitting here, to say that he or she is more anxious for the release of Bengal detenues than I. Whenever I find an opportunity, in private conversation, or in public utterances, I always try for the release of the prisoners."

In answer to the question Pandit Malaviya said that the Sabarmati Pact having been rescinded by his Swarajist friends, once again he tried to bring about unity between the two groups at Delhi. In course of a conversation with Pandit Motilal he said such things, but in that conversation he also proposed that there should be an Election Committee consisting of five Swarajists and four Responsivists to select candidates for election. If his proposal was accepted and if such a Committee was appointed, they could have such men elected as would have been entirly with them, but now that many persons had come to the legislatures who could not be brought entirely to their view, he could not give such an assurance. They had seen that Ministry had already been formed in three provinces and in others it was going to be formed. Therefore such a question was of very little consequence at such a late hour. The Committee adjourned at 10 p.m.

After Malaviyaji's speech the Subjects Committee adjourned till to-morrow when Pandit Motilal Nehru will reply to the debate on the resolution. The Congress meets at 2 p.m. to-morrow.—Free Press.

## THE POTENCY OF CHARKHA.

### CONNECTING LINK OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

### MAHATMAJI'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 25.

The opening ceremony of the Karachi Section of the General Exhibition at Pandu, was performed by Mahatma Gandhi to-day, amidst a record audience of men and women. During the course of his address, Mahatmaji said that his faith in charkha was intense and was increasing day by day. He therefore welcomed all opportunities of doing propaganda for the charka organizing movement. For Swaraj, he had laid down three conditions of which he held the spread of the spinning wheel to be the foremost. Indeed this was the one platform where crores could work together. Juvenile, adults, men and women could all contribute their mite. And more than this it was a platform which offered women the best scope for taking their due shares in the national movement. He was sure that success in the charkha programme would itself go a great deal towards the fulfilment of the second condition, namely, Hindu-Muslim unity.

BLEEDING THE VILLAGER WHITE.

He was studying the currency problem with a view to form his own opinon on the controversy that was going on in respect of the exchange ratio. From what he had read he felt that really towns lived on villages and middlemen were helping to bleed the peasants and the country and were sending out of the country crores of rupees. He stated on testimony of the Government Collector's reports that villages were being ruined and that at least one-tenth of the people of India did not have enough to eat for 100 years. Town people had bled the villager white. Why not now give the villager some return by taking to khaddar and thereby encouraging a movement which was full of the greatest possibilities for the uplift of the country. The Congress was a great institution but it had not reached the villagers to any appreciable extent. The Spinners' Association had already secured touch with 1,500 villages and was providing work for 50,000 women and 4,000 weavers. Those who visited the places of pilgrimage know the state of beggary there. He held it a crime to give charity to people capable of doing work. If they were provided with work by the Spinners' Association there would be no unemployment. A vast field remained to be covered as there were something like seven lakh villages in India. The price of khaddar to-day was practically half of what it was in 1921 and certainly it was untrue to say that there was less of khaddar produced by the Department of Industries Weaving Institute.—A. P.

# DELHI TRAGEDY AND AFTER,

## MURDER SCHEME WIDER STILL?

## C. I. D, GUARD LALAJI'S HOUSE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

Fearfully sensational and highly disquieting disclosures involving the safety of the lives of two prominent political leaders of India are known to have been made to the police by Abdul Rashid who is now in police custody accused of murdering in cold blood the late Swami Shradhanand.

INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Police investigations into the case are by no means over. They have just obtained a remaned for one week after producing Rashid before the local Magistrate and it is expected that one or two more remands may have to be obtained before the investigations are completed and the prosecution complaint made ready.

At the present moment Abdul Rashid is undergoing searching cross-examination at the hands of no less than four tried police officers, Mr. Orde, Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. Morgan, Superintendent in Charge of Crimes, Rai Saheb Malik Devi Dayal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Khan Saheb Hakim Ikram Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D.

Although it is five days now since the examination began it does not look as though much progress has been made. Abdul Rashid is probably a hard nut to crack requiring the joint efforts of all these four experienced officers of the Crown. It is understood, on an unconfirmed but uncontradicted report, that several telegrams have been sent by the police all over the country giving several police stations such details of the revolver as may help to clear the mystery. Enquiry is also afoot as to whether any seller or owner in any part of the country has reason to believe that his revolver is lost. To find out the truth may require a little more effort than was thought.

WHY HE MURDERED SWAMIJI.

On why he murdered Swami Shraddhanandji, the accused is believed to have confessed a good deal more than what was reported on Friday. It seems that Abdul Rashid had no other ambition these three years and more than to murder Swami Shraddhanand. He was indignant over the Swamiji's efforts at the re-conversion of Malkana Rajputs and resolved to "chop off the head of the kaffir" and thus earn the pleasure of "Allah".

MURDER SCHEME WIDER STILL?

Abdul Rashid's plans were wider than are believed by the public. His ambition was to put an end to the Hindu movement altogether. To this end he wanted to shoot also Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai. Fearful and disquieting as this may sound, the accused is said to have confessed as much to the police today.

A certain amount of justifiable credence is certainly due to be attached to this theory, in view of the fact that since this morning Lala Lajpat Rai's residence at Raisina is pretty well guarded by the secret police without the knowledge of Lalaji. In all probability orders have gone forth for the protection of Panditji as well. The reason for this protection is believed in certain quarters to be due to the fear that the accused may after all be a member of a criminal gang or conspiracy.

Great uneasiness prevails in Delhi over the safety of the persons of Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai.

## ABDUL RASHID'S ANTECEDENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The whole city of Delhi has practically gone in mourning owing to the martyrdom of Swami Shraddhanand. I went to the Civil Hospital where brave Dharam Singh, one of the two attendants of the Swamiji is lying in his bed. He personally described to me the whole incident and then told me how he himself got wounded. His wound is, fortunately, not of a serious nature. But the way in which he talked of his master, is simply marvellous. It shows how devotedly he was, and still is, attached to the deceased.

All sections of the Muslim community in Delhi have been equally affected by this gruesome tragedy; and during my conversations to-day with several unknown persons belonging to the group known by the name of the dumb, unspeakable masses, I have come to the conclusion that there is no Mussalman who is not feeling genuine sorrow at the ghastly murder at the hands of a misguided bigot.

The assassin's name is Abdul Rasheed and his father's name is Abdul Waheed. He is a Shaikh, and although he originally hails from Bugras village in the district of Bulandshahr, he has been a resident of Delhi for the past several years, residing at Bhojla Pahari. He is a well-built man, but thin and lean and is between 40 and 45. He is a family man and has a son aged about 15. He is a Katib (caligraphist) by profession. He is not in any way related to Asghari Begum who was the subject of so much talk some days ago. He is one of those young men who had, during the Khilafat agitation, migrated to Afghanistan. And since he possessed a fine hand he was at once engaged as a copyist on the staff of the Ittihad-e-Mashriqi," an Afghan paper. There, I am told, he was drawing something like Rs. 150 per mensem. Here in Delhi, too, his income ranged from Rs. 75 to 125. He stayed in Afghanistan for over six years and it was only three years ago that he returned to his mother country. A rumour has it that the six-chambered revolver and the cartridges were brought by him from Afghanistan at the time of his return to this country. The assassin keeps a beard and is about 5 feet and 7 inches in height. At present he spends most of his time in offering prayers.

## MEMORIAL TO SWAMI.

### DELHI PUBLIC MEETING TO CODEMN OUTRAGE.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

Over 15,000 people assembled this afternoon in Queen's Gardens to hear a large number of speakers who eulogised the work done by Swami Shraddhanand as a political and religious leader. A large number of ladies were also among the audience. Mr. Narain Swami, President of the All-India Aryan League (Arya Sarvaeshik Pratinidhi Sabha) presided. Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who had arrived last night from Calcutta, were the prominent speakers.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that, if the murder was perpetrated with the object of obliterating the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements, the murderer was thoroughly mistaken. It had on the other hand, provoked the Hindus to do work in these directions more vigorously. He emphasised that the murder was not due to communalism as the late Swami was the greatest denouncer of communalism.

"MURDER WON'T DO."

He alluded to the people generally ascribing the murder to Moslem resentment at the Swami's work in connection with the Shuddhi movement. No amount of murder, he said, would stop such movements. On the other hand, they would accelerate the speed of such movements.

Proceeding, he said that there were circumstances connected with the murder which led some people to think that this was not the act of an isolated murderer. He finally appealed to the Hindus to remain calm and do nothing which might cause greater bitterness between the two communities. He trusted that, in view of the Hindus' admirable behaviour in keeping calm, Government would make a full and sifting inquiry into the cause and history of the crime, and find out is this was the deed of a fanatic or if he had any abettors with him.

MEMORIAL TO SWAMI.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that the Swami's learning, unselfishness, wide friendships and other high qualities suited him admirably in doing the great work of uniting and uplifting the Hinuds both physically and culturally. He favoured the idea of raising a memorial in which the activities which the Swami carried on, could be perpetuated from year to year.

Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. G. K. Nariman and a large number of Arya Samaj and Sanatani leaders,—including Pandits Dindyal and Nekiram Sarma and Professor Ramdev, Principal of the Gurukul, Kangri also spoke. Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Nariman condemned the act of the murderer in the strongest terms and eulogised the work of the Swami. Other speakers praised the work of the Swami in the religious and political spheres and appealed to the Hindus to unite, organise and promote the unfinished work of the Swami with greater zeal than ever. An appeal was then made, on behalf of the All-India Aryan League for five lakhs of rupees for Shuddhi work.

ARYA SAMAJ RESOLUTION.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

At the weekly congregation of the local Arya Samaj, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That Swami Shraddhanand's martyrdom is a source of eternal pride to the Arya Samaj and eternal glory to the deceased; that his assassination is not an act of isolated fanaticism, but is the result of a deep-rooted plot; that the Arya Samaj is determined to carry on the work of proselytising people of all religions and especially to carry on an intensive propaganda among Mahomedans."—A. P.

## MORALS OF COMMUNAL RIOTS AND MURDERS.

### THE POET'S ADDRESS AT SHANTINIKETAN.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

Shantiniketan Dec. 26.—"A weak party harms not only itself but also the stronger party by tempting the latter to injustice

(Continued on next page.

## MOTILALJI'S RESOLUTION ON COUNCIL POLICY.

(Continued from previous page.)

yet elegant speech asking the people to keep up their respect for the flag ever alive.

## MALAVIYAJI'S SPEECH

### EXPLAINS POSITION OF INDEPENDENT CONGRESSMEN.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 26.

The Congress Subjects Committee sat till very late in the evening yesterday and had not concluded its discussion on the main resolution regarding the Council programme for as soon as the No-Changers and others had their say on its detailed provisions and had moved their amendments unsuccessfully except in regard to two, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya took the opportunity, before the resolution as amended was put to the vote, of explaining the position of the Independent Congress Party men. Dr. Moonje will do the same this afternoon with regard to the Responsivists.

Mr. Viswanathan and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya urged the deletion of the last three clauses in the resolution which they said reduced the Swarajist programme to that of the Responhivists, as a loop-hole was left to discuss the whole budget on its merits.

The President and Pandit Motilal supported by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Satyamurti explained that the question of uniform and continuous obstruction was not now before them. If the programme had been entirely Responsivist, the latter would have adopted it. The Congress should trust the Swarajists not to water down their programme by taking advantage of loop-holes. The amendment was lost.

PERMANENT WALK-OUT.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi (Andhra delegate) moved an amendment to the effect that Congressmen should walk-out of the Councils after taking the oath of allegiance and that they should not walk into the legislatures except for the purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant and for such purposes as the All-India Congress Committee may from time to time determine.

Mr. Mahomedali wanted the Swarajists to be consistent. It had been said that consistency was the virtue of an ass; if so, then the ass was certainly an animal to be proud of.

Before the Swarajists gave their pledges to the electorate, they had given a pledge to the Congress and he wanted the Swarajists to be consistent to that pledge.

ROPE TO COMMUNALISTS.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., supported the amendment. The Swarajists, he said, had been falsely accused by some Independent Congressmen as conspiring with the Afghans for establishing Muslim rule in India. He wanted that the Swarajists should leave the Legislatures and thereby give the fullest rope to the communalists, both among Hindus and Muslims, to hang themselves with. (Hear, hear). Mr. Ranga Iyer hoped that the Statutory Commission would be boycotted just as the Milner Commission was boycotted by the Egyptian Nationalists. (Hear, hear).

POLICY OF NEGATION.

Mr. Satyamurti said if the question had been one of expressing resentment at the accumulation of grievances he would have been with Mr. Sambamurti. He fully realized the No-changer's view that the Councils were worthless but the Swarajists view was that in the Councils some useful work could be done for the good of the nation. Let them work for three months and see what they could do.

Mr. Ranga Iyer had dexterously played [illegible] the feelings of the house by introducing [illegible] topic of the Statuory Commission. It [illegible]s too early to think of it. If the Com[illegible]ssion was appointed without reference to [illegible]em he would support its boycott, but that [illegible]ue was not before them to-day. Walk-out [illegible]s only a temporary gesture. The Council [illegible]gramme had not yet been given [illegible]fficient trial. It was to subordi[illegible]te the Councils to the Congress that the [illegible]npore session of the Congress had decid[illegible] to run the elections. If, however, they [illegible]lked out the Councils would again become [illegible]dies independent of Congress control and [illegible]fluence.

Mr. Ranga Iyer had spoken out of des[illegible]r about the communal situation. The [illegible]ngress must put up a fight to keep down [illegible]mmunalism. If they left the field entire[illegible]to the communalists, rivers of blood would [illegible]w, for mischievous speeches in the Legis[illegible]tures would have their inevitable reper[illegible]ssions outside.

Mr. Satyamurti declared emphatically that [illegible]e election campaign had brought the name [illegible]nd ideals of the Congress into the homes [illegible]f millions and the control of the electo[illegible]rate by the Congress was a great achievement and had brought Swaraj nearer. Supposing they walked to-day, their seats must be declared vacant after a due date. Were they prepared to fight another election campaign so soon? The amendment was based on sentiment and false anology. A policy of negation was inconsistent with the electoral pledgens.

WORK HALF DONE.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta repeated the pledge of Mr. C. R. Das that when their work was finished they would leave the Councils but now their work was only half done. They had successfully, in Bengal played party against party (laughter) to kill dyarchy and they had every hope of preventing its revival in the new Bengal Council if they withdrew. Did Mr. Mahomed Ali realise that the only result would be that the Councils would again be used against Congress workers? In Madras there was the prospect of successfully throwing out the ministers' salary and in Bihar they hope to form a coalition of 53 men. He told Mr. Ranga Iyer that he would have let the communalists fight their battle to the bitter end but these communalists would join hands with Government to destroy Congressmen. They walked out last March as they felt that they were being defeated time after time. Let them try their strength in the new Councils for three months to complete their work, which was now only half finished.

"I appeal to you not to strangle us in Bengal. We are the best judges of the position in the Councils and we know when to walk out," concluded Mr. Gupta.

WITHDRAWAL SUGGESTED.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said both Mr. Sambamurthi and Mr. Ranga Iyer had his sympathy. He was one who consistently believed that in this country one would be only an outlaw if one was self-respecting. When this was told to Mr. M. A. Jinnah the latter laughed thinking perhaps that the speaker was a buffoon. The speaker held Government was satanic but India consisted of cowards. However, the issue to-day was clear. If the No-changers were prepared to give a fight to the Swarajists and to make the Congress adopt their programme again, he would be with them, but if the Swarajist programme was to hold good he would play the game of the enemy by opposing the Swarajists programme. ("Hear, hear".) Nor should the house play the game. He suggested the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. Harisarvotama Rao asked how could this mighty Congress with any sense of dignity set aside the electoral pledge? It would indeed be madness to ask the Congress to sanction a walk-out. They should remember that the walk-out was never the policy of the party, it was merely an incident. There was no alternative programme before them. He was a No-changer before, but as a No-changer he had nothing to do in the programme to work and decided to join the Council party.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said he did not give to the Councils any higher place than that given by Mr. Mahomedali and when there was work in the country to do and the Congress called them out they would not hesitate for a moment to do so. (Hear, hear.) He recalled the Juhu conversations and to the joint statement issued by Mr. C. R. Das and the speaker. The resolution before house was entirely based on that. It so happened that the inspiration for the Council programme came both to Mr. C. R. Das and the speaker together, for they felt the experience of the first Councils made it necessary that they captured the Legislatures which had been used against them. That was the best programme under the circumstances and their record was not mean. He would just mention only one instance. The first Assembly discussed the resolution regarding the release of Mr. Gandhi and it was defeated. In the second Assembly on the day the resolution was to be discussed Government ordered the release of Mr. Gandhi who had admitted that he owed his release to the Swaraj party.

The speaker admitted that there must be an intimate connection between work in the Councils and work in the country. The Swarajists had changed the mentality of the Councils and the atmosphere therein. He was not so fond of the Assembly and the Councils as to contemplate staying in them for three years without something being done in the country. If any one could give him an alternative programme outside the Councils he would be the first to leave them but there was no such programme.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

The Hindu-Muslim question was one that had disturbed him even during his eleven days' peaceful steamer trip from Calcutta to Gauhati, but though he had thought the matter over deeply he had not been able to discover a solution. If some one would suggest a solution of this and give him a programme he would gladly work it in preference to the Councils. But until some other better programme was there they must give full trial to the policy adopted by the Cawnpore Congress, which they were now merely asked to confirm. The difficulty was that the electors had not given them a clear majority anywhere, but when even without a majority Mr. C. R. Das could kill dyarchy, they being the largest single party, in practically all the legislatures it would be a factor to count. He would give no other pledge than that they hoped to give the Government a bad time of it. The exact procedure must depend upon the moves of the enemy which would determine their counter-move.

Some one had said that if in politics one said that he could forecast what would happen in the next two months he must be an idiot. There could be no rigid wooden rule. Their one determination was to take advantage of every point of vantage and not to leave the front unprotected but if at any moment the Congress called them out they would abide by that mandate (Hear, hear).

The Royal Commission would be coming in due time; meanwhile they must put in such obstruction, such annoyance, and such resistance as it was in their power to do, so that when the Royal Commission came there would be a standing opposition to Government in the Councils and the Commission would become aware of it. He could picture to his mind what would happen when the Commission came. They would find a recrudescence of communal tension and he would not be surprised if in a place or two riots were got during the Commission's visits and that would be the best proof to the Commission that the Indians were unfit for any further advance on reforms whatever they might do in the Councils. To work them would not influence the Commission, but if the Swarajists were there they would be able to show a standing opposition to the Government and also would if possible be able to reduce communal tension.

NO ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME.

They were told they should accept Ministerships to give a good account of themselves when the Commission came. His answer was that they could not give a good account until the Councils echoed the opinion in the country and the country echoed the voice of the Councils. When he heard Mr. Ranga Iyer he gasped for breath, because at a meeting where the speaker supported Mr. Ranga Iyer's candidature one of the charges which Mr. Ranga Iyer had to refute was that made by Pandit Malaviya that no reliance could be placed on the Swarajists as no one knew when they would walk out or walk in and that they were like barristers who took fees and never appeared. (Laughter).

Mr. Ranga Iyer explained that he only stated that if the Responsivists joined them in the fight and did not behave treacherously as they did last March he would not walk out. (Laughter).

Pandit Motilal said his position was that there was to-day before them no alternative programme and that the house should endorse the one placed before them. As regards those who objected to the oath of allegiance the fact of the matter was that so long as they lived in British India they observed its laws and thereby acknowledged allegiance and there was no going back on it.

## COUNCIL RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

PANDU (Congress Camp), DEC. 26.

The main resolution regarding the Council programme was adopted by the Congress Subjects Committee this evening by a majority with only 4 dissentiants. A.P. I. Special.

## "I DON'T HEAR."

### MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO PHOOKAN'S APPEAL.

PANDU (Congress Camp), DEC. 26.

A very significant feature was noticed when Mr. Phookan in his address beofre the Congress to-day, struck a personal note and appealed to Mahatma Gandhi once again to give the country the lead. There were cries of "hear, hear." On this appeal, Mahatma Gandhi was heard to reply "I don't hear" and at the same time he nodded negatively.—A. P. I. Special.

## ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WELCOMED

### OPENING DAY RESOLUTIONS.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 26.

Ordinarily the opening day proceedings are confined to the Presidential address and welcome speech by the Chairman, Reception Committee. But owing to pressure on their time, four non-contentious resolutions were put on the agenda these are that this Congress expresses its horror and indignation at the cowardly and treacherous murder of Swami Shradhanand and places on record its sense of irreparable loss the nation has sustained by the tragic death of the brave and noble patriot who dedicated his life and great gifts to service of the nation and espoused with fearlessness and devotion the cause of the lowly the fallen and the weak (2) that this Congress places on record its deep regret at the untimely death of Mr. Umar Sobhani who had rendered signal services to the Congress and the Country during days of non-co-operation movement (3) in the opinion of the Congress progressively restrictive legislation against Indian settlers of Kenya as induced by the latest action of the Kenya Government in increasing the original Poll Tax of 20 shillings which by currency manipulation was raised to 30 shillings and which has now been raised to 50 shillings by legislation is calculated to demonstrate afresh that British imperialism means consecration of European interest at the cost of Indian interests liberty and aspirations (4) this Congress welcomes the Round Table Conference now sitting in South Africa to deliberate upon the best method of dealing with the question of status of Indian settlers in that Sub-Continent.—A. P.

## RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

### MAHATMAJI'S MOVING APPEAL.

The pointed agenda mentioned that Maulana Mohamed Ali would move the resolution about Swami Shradhanand, but it was moved by Mahatma Gandhi. As Mahatma came to the rostrum, there were cries of Gandhi Ki Jai. The Sikh contingent who formed majority of the Punjab delegates shouted Sat Sri Akal. Mahatma Gandhi moved the resolution "that this Congress expresses its horror and indignation at the cowardly and treacherous murder of Swami Shradhananda and places on record its sense of the irreparable loss the nation has sustained by the tragic death of a brave and noble patriot who dedicated his life and his great gifts to the service of his country and of his father, and espoused with fearless devotion the cause of the lowly, the fallen and the weak".

Mahatma Gandhi speaking in Hindi said that it was at the instance of the President that he was moving the resolution and Maulana Mohamedali would second it. He said the nation had been profoundly moved by the assassination of the Swamiji. The speaker knew that Swamiji had pledged his life for the country. He asked the audience to read the account of his relationship with Swamiji which he would write in Young India.

DEFIED THE GURKHA.

Pandit Motilal Nehru supported the resolution. He said that Swami Shradhananda was his friend from his college days and they kept up their friendly feeling. Swamiji was a very kind friend to him, until his last breath, even though they differed on some points in the sphere of political as well as social work. Swamiji was a courageous man and he was always bold to stand on his conviction. During the time of Martial Law in Delhi, Swamiji defied the Gurkha soldiers and approached them with his chest open, but his courage had ultimately cowed down even the militant soldiers. It was high time that they should take a lesson from Swamijis death. They ought to gird up their loins and put a stop to the communal cry which had reached a stage beyond which it could not go.

THE REAL CULPRITS.

Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, supporting the resolution said that it was a matter of deepest grief for the country, and as a great friend of the Swamiji he would practically eat up the tragic shock. One thing was very significant in connection with the dastardly murder. The newspapers and public speakers who had been declaring Swamiji as an enemy of Islam were really responsible for the murder, and those presses who sent up to the height of declaring that a Mohamedan would serve Islam if he could kill Swamiji were more responsible. Let every Hindu and Mohamedan editor and speakers make a vow sitting in the Great National Congress and with God above as witness that he would not any more indulge in such fanticism.—Free Press.

## MORE LADIES PRESENT.

GAUHATI, Dec. 26.

A feature of the Session was a large attendance of ladies about a 1000 of whom were present. After Mr. Phookan's address, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was garlanded by a girl and received ovation as he came to the rostrum. There were cries of "Hindi, Hindi" but Mr. Iyengar regretted he could not speak in Hindi. Mr. Iyengar took full two hours to deliver his address.—A. P. Special.

## COUNCIL PROGRAMME CONTROVERSY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 25.

Resuming its proceedings in the evening the Subjects Committee discussed at length, Pandit Motilalji's resolution regarding Council work. A huge controversy arose on an amendment moved by Mr. Sambamurti of Andhra asking Councillors to walk out immediately after taking the oath of allegiance. The mover made a telling speech bringing out, in vivid colours, the inconsistency of Swarajists' tactics of walk-ins and walk-outs. He wanted a national programme more vigorous and effective than the programme of the Swaraj Party. Many fighting speeches were made in support of both the resolution and the amendment. The Responsivist element was completely absent in all the speeches that were delivered.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, in the end gave a general reply to all speeches and wound up the discussion. He feelingly appealed to the mover of the amendment to withdraw it.

Mr. Sambamurti asked permission of the house to withdraw the amendment. The permission was granted and the amendment was withdrawn.

Another amendment asking members of the Congress Party in legislatures not to accept any presidentships either of the Assembly or Councils, was then discussed. Mr. Sen-Gupta gave reply to the mover of that amendment, which was lost.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution was passed, clause by clause, but before putting it to vote as a whole, Malaviyaji asked permission to make a few observations. He made them and discussion being prolonged overnight the final voting in the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

## NO PRACTICAL LEAD.

### "TRIBUNE" ON PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential Address the "Tribune" in the course of a leading article expresses keen disappointment at the speech and regrets that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has absolutely failed to give that practical lead to the country on the question of unity between the two main parties in the Congress which it has every right to expect from him. The plain fact is, the paper adds, Mr. Iyengar's loyalty to the Congress found itself in violent conflict with his loyalty to his party and its creed and in the struggle for existence that ensued between the two, the former has gone to the wall. His speech, in spite of its passionate plea for peace, will not bring peace but will only stereotype and further accentuate the present division.—A.P.

## PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

### ESCAPES ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Managua.—President Diaz narrowly escaped assassination when two men armed with heavy knives attacked the carriage in which he was returning from a social function. The President escaped on the opposite side and escaped unharmed but the driver who intervened to protect him was cut to pieces, his eyes gouged out and the nose and hands cut off, and left in a dying condition.—Reuter's Special.

(Managua is the capital of Nicaragua, Central America.)

## HINDU MAHASABHA MEETING.

GAUHATI, Dec. 25.

As soon as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Pandu, he had a talk with Babu Piyush Kanti Ghosh to carry on Hindi Sammilani Session and Hindu Mahasabha meeting jointly. It was arranged that both session would sit on 27, 28 and 29th. Hindu Sammilani delegates should therefore arrive at Pandu on 27th by Shillong Mail instead of 28th as announced before. Pandit M. Malaviya would preside at the joint session and Pandit Goswami will remain as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

## DELHI TRAGEDY AND AFTER

(Continued from previous page.)

and violence. Events like the communal riots and murders were divine retribution for our sins—sins of ages in creating a barrier amongst ourselves by social usages of caste, which have even received the sanction of religion. The Hindus should take these events more in the light of warnings to close up our ranks and to be strong," said Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the issues raised by Swami Shraddhanand's assassination, addressing a meeting of Viswabharathi, held to condole the death of Swamiji. A message of condolence was sent to Gurukul, expressing sorrow at the tragic sacrifice of this great souled son of India to the homicidal savagery of religious fanaticism and praying for faith and strength to carry on with greater resolution and energy his constructive work.—Free Press.

## "ACT OF LUNACY"

### SIR M. SHAFI ON DELHI OUTRAGE.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Sir Muhammed Shafi in the course of a statement to the Associated Press expressed horror at the dastardly crime committed by the alleged murderer in murdering Swami Shraddhanand. "I am sure" he said, "the entire Muslim community must have been shocked to hear this act of lunacy by a religious maniac." Sir Muhammed hoped that this outrage would not result in widening the gulf which already divided the two communities. He firmly believed that on the Hindu-Muslim unity depended India's advance to her appointed goal and he appealed to leaders of both the communities to strive their utmost in maintaining the calm in this sad hour and redouble their efforts in bringing about mutual harmony between the two great communities.—A.P.

## "FULFIL HIS MISSION"

### MR. KELKAR'S EXHORTATION.

POONA, Dec. 26.

The hartal observed in the city yesterday culminated in a great monster meeting held in front of the old Pehsawa's Palace, Shaniwar Wada under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Mr. Kelkar in his speech observed that, although he was not ready to hold the Moslem community responsible for the murder, there was absolutely no doubt that an atmosphere which prompted such dastardly deeds was created by a small, irresponsible and fanatic section among them, and he, therefore, asked responsible leaders from them to check this tendency. He paid a tribute to the Swami's work as a nationalist leader and as the apostle of the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements. Sudhai, he observed, could not be stopped unless agressive conversion to Mahomedanism was stopped. He exhorted all to carry on the work of Swami Shradananda and fulfil his mission. Two resolutions recording the sense of grief and asking people to devote themselves to the Shudhi and Sanghatan were carried.—A. P.

## PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA'S CONDOLENCE

The Parsi Rajkeya Subha condemns the dastardly attack on Swami Shraddhanand and deplores his tragic death. It tenders its sincere sympathy and condolence to the Hindu brethren. The Subha fully hopes, Hindus will observe complete tolerance and continue Swamiji's splendid work of removing Untouchability, which stains Indian civilization and society.

## PAREL MOURNS THE LOSS

At a meeting of the residents of Parel held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. B. N. Bhagwat presiding, the following resolution touching the sad death of Swami Shraddhananda was passed, the audience standing.

"This meeting of the residents of Parel deeply regrets the death of Swami Shraddhananda and strongly condemns the dastardly outrage, and places on record its sense of deep sorrof and grievous loss sustained by the nation.'

The president was also authorised to communicate the above resolution to Prof. Indra the son of the late Swamiji.

## COMPLETE THE SWAMI'S WORK.

Another public meeting was held at Parel on Sunday evening under the presidency of Mr S. K. Bole to express the deep sense of sorrow and the great loss sustained by the country by the tragic death of Swami Shradhanandaji at Delhi. Messrs. Shivdas Chapsey, B. N. Bhagwat, N. Sahasrabudhe, D. Udgaonkar, and others addressing the audience paid glowing tributes to the departed Sanyasin and exhorted the Hindus to take up the great work left undone by their revered leader, with increased strength and determination.

Resolutions condemning the dastardly and cowardly murder and expressing the sense of deep sorrow and sympathising with Prof. Indra and his relatives in their sad bereavement were, then passed all standing.

## DISASTROUS FIRE AT SYDNEY.

### £100,000 DAMAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Sydney.—Fifteen business premises at Kyogle have been burnt down and damage is estimated at £100,000. Looting has occurred.—Reuter.

(Sydney is a city on the river Miani, Ohio, in the United States of America, with a population of about 8,600.)

## A MIDNIGHT SEA DISASTER

### 24 SAILORS MISSING.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Twenty-four sailors of the French barque "Eugene Schneider" proceeding to Ghent from West Africa are missing, as a result of collision on Christmas night, 30 miles from Portland with Elder Dempster steamer "Burutu" which picked up four Frenchmen.—Reuter.

## THE STATUS OF INDIAN PRINCESSES.

Continued from page 6.

one to whom I could complain or consult.

But I could not bear my children being treated with unfairness and injustice. For their sake I quarreled with my husband and now we are drifting apart.

The Downward Course.

God alone knows what has happened to our Indian Princes. Why are so many of them running after baby faces? Why have they become so recklessly careless of their name and reputation? When the whole country is being influenced by high ideals and is striving to improve itself, so many Princess are taking the downward course. Why are some of them with animal passion to a disgusting extent? It is obvious that some of them go to Europe just with a view to enjoy personal liberty so that they may indulge in license without any check. They are neglecting their State affairs. Their people are angry with them, but what do they care? The Government is pursuing a policy of non-interference; perhaps they are giving them the long rope so that they may eventually hang themselves.

Taught To Be Slaves.

The subjects of the Princes have become vocal and they are raising their voice in complaint. Perhaps the Viceroy will listen to them, but how are our grievances to be redressed? I have consulted political officers, they give me no hope. We are to be treated as chattels. There is not much difference in the treatment that a married Princess and a Court courtesan may receive. We have no rights. We cannot combine as you men may. I consulted a prominent politician who is also a lawyer. He would give me no hopes. Intrigues with political officers and with the Political Department are unsuitable to my nature. I want my rights. I want my status to be regularly defined. I want to fight for the many voiceless women who are being ill-treated. I say that they are reduced to a condition which is worse than that of beggars in the street. We are taught to be slaves. Our duty is merely to satisfy the whims of our master. We are deprived of our self-respect. If we assert our right of being human our lord may neglect and punish us. We are threatened with this every moment of our lives. The Prince has no duty towards us, we have no rights excepting such as a kindly political officer may get for us.

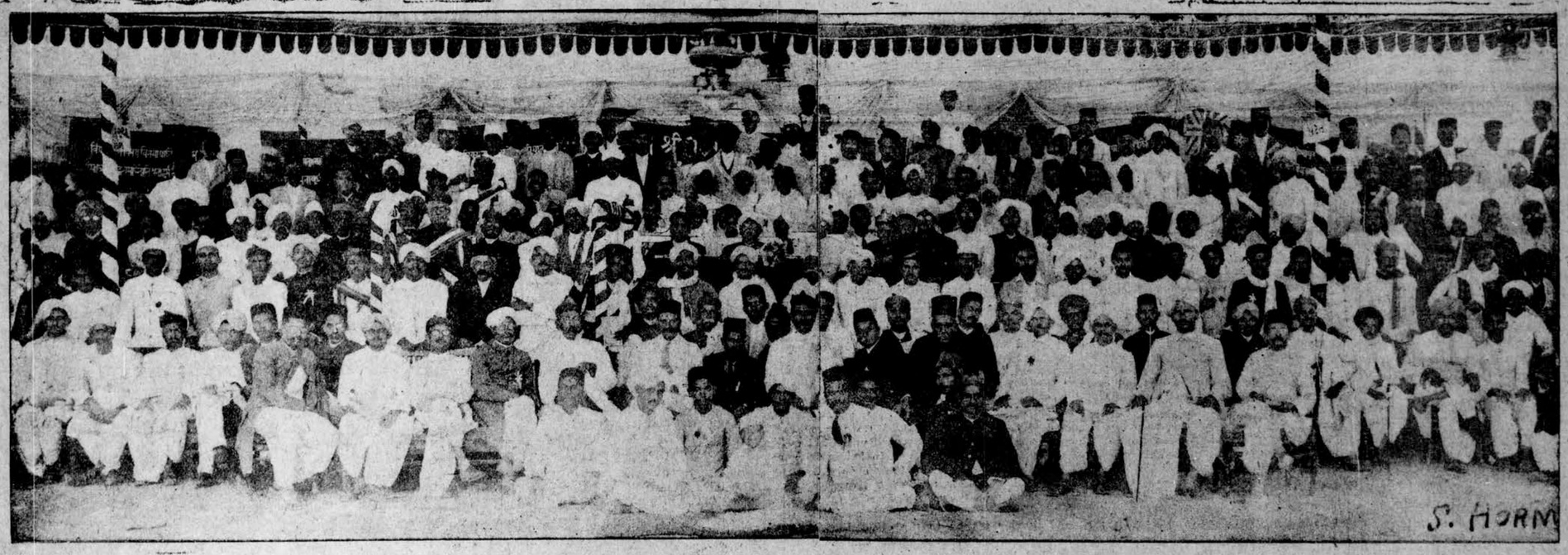
Our existence is a mere cipher. We are not taught to take interest in anything. We are the toys of our master. He may dress us or tear our clothes away. We are worse situated than the Russian serfs of yesterday.

You politically-minded men rejoice when the Nepal Government frees thousands of slaves, and yet you do not know that side by side with you live your own sisters, whose existence is worse than nightmare. You will say that there is morbid exaggeration in my account. So said people in regard to Russia, Congo and elsewhere. You are grieving and praying over the fate of the Indians in South Africa, but will you not listen to the tragic appeal of your sisters?

**SALEMMISRI PAKA.**

This palatable Food Medicine is composed of Milk, Panjabi Salep, Saffron Piper, Sarasaparilla, etc. So it cures Indigestion, Anaemia, Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. Re. 1 As. 8 for 11 ounces. Rs. 3 for 25 ounces, tin. Postage extra. L. Balgangadhar Tilak of Poona and S. Campbell of Cambelton Estate write, "Your Paka is very good and pure vegetable tonic. Kindly send 9 tins more." 11-1-15. Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID, Shop 55(B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple, Bombay 4.

# GUJARAT VAIDYA SAMMELLA N.




Hormasji:

A group photo of the Vaidya Sammelan which met in Bombay recently. Dr. Popat Prabhuram was the chairman of the Reception Committee.

# IN MEMORY OF SWAMI SRADDHANAND.

"Chronicle" Photos.

The Bombay public observed last Sunday as the day of mourning in honour of the memory of the late Swami Shraddhanand. A procession started from the Arya Samaj Mandir which was followed by a meeting on the Chowpatty sands.

## INDORE LETTER.

### RETURN OF GHULAM MAHOMED.

### MARRIAGE REFORM.

INDORE, Dec. 22.

(From Our Correspondents)

Dilerjung Bahadur Wafadar-i-dowlat, Ghulam Mahomed, the well-known ex. I. G. P. of Indore, returned from his pilgrimage to Haj. There was a party of friends and admirers who garlanded the officer at the railway station. It is not true that Ghulam Mahomed had proceeded to Switzerland to meet the ex-Maharaja. Ghulam Mahomed draws a pension from the State and is now to be daily seen in the corner of Bosanquet markets surrounded by his followers.

Some time back about 50 motor cars belonging to the State were sold by auction. Anna Gadkwar, Jaghirdar of the State who was at one time conducting Thanks and Co., in Bombay, purchased a lot of these cars very cheap and is now busily engaged in starting a motor service at Indore.

UNEQUAL MARRIAGES.

Correspondents of certain daily papers are at present blooming Mr. Jaini who is the president of the newly started Legislative Committee of Indore for passing legislation preventing unequal marriages between old men and young girls. The State had already taken the initiative in this matter nearly nine years ago when it passed the Child Marriage Prevention Act in 1918. It, however, remained a dead letter and His Highness the ex-Maharaja permitted his own brother-in-law the late Sundar Bandsode, the late Khasgi Diwan Wagle, his private secretary, and many others, to contract marriages with girls. I think, Sir Hukumchand and Mr. Puranik were certainly justified in opposing the bill if influential parties were to be permitted to break it.

I do not think it is necessary at present to segregate by law prostitutes in Indore. The State Police can easily proceed to remove a few who live in the neighbourhood of Ada Bazar where there are respectable residents. The majority already reside in segregated locality. It is, indeed, a good sign that the State authorities are seriously thinking of fighting the social evil. Introduction of the C. D. Act to prevent disease is, however, not a proper remedy. Every civilised Government has done away with such iniquitious legislation where the frail sisterhood is only compelled to undergo medical examination.

Mr. G. P. Muley, the Indore State Jailor, has been dismissed from service by the Diwan. Mr. Muley is a Deccani Brahmin who has put in twenty-four years' service and Indorians consider his dismissal at the mere instance of the C. I. D. inspector's report as a great hardship.

The Regency Government have created two new Law Professorships in the Educational Department. I hear Rai Bahadur Jaini, the President of the Legislative Committee, is already appointed to one of the posts and in addition to his salary of Rs. 800/- will be drawing Rs. 250/ as professor of law. It remains to be seen how far Mr. Jaini in his present poor condition of health is able to acquit himself in the professorial chair.

Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitra Rai Bahadur, the newly-appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

Capt. A. D. Patwardhan who has returned from Afghanistan after his two years' service in the Afghan Air Force.

Mr. Phookan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress at Gauhati.

P. P. A.

Sir R. S. Sivaswami Iyer, President All-India Liberal Federation.

## JUPITOR GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jupiter General Insurance company limited was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1926 stated the following results:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The net premiums after deducting all reinsurances amounted to Rs. 15,76,799-14-5 and the losses (claims paid and outstanding, to Rs. 10,21,873-14-8). The expenses of Management together with the Commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 7,36,895-4-9. There has been provided Fire Fund at Rs. 6,30,519-15-4 being 40 per cent. of the premium in respect of unexpired insurances. For this purpose it was necessary to carry from Profit and Loss Account the sum of Rs. 1,54,116-13-4.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances, returns and discounts amounted to Rs. 1,43,603-13-0. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amount reserved for claims intimated but awaiting particulars make a total of Rs. 33,373-6-10. The expenses of Management together with Commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 52,355-12-8. Out of the balance Rs. 65,847-12-0 have been carried forward to Profit and Loss Account and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has been placed to the Marine Fund.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Interest plus transfer fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,16,041-8-3 and Rs. 65,847-12 has been transferred from Marine Revenue Account. Expenses etc. have been provided for and Rs. 1,54,116-13-4 has been transferred to Fire Revenue Account. After bringing in the balance of Rs. 16,124-12-2 of the last year's account and after providing Rs. 15,000 for bad and doubtful debts there remains a sum of Rs. 4,584-2-10 which the Directors recommend to carry forward to the next year's account.

The report was adopted and retiring directors elected for the ensuing year.

## JASHAN COMMITTEE'S ELOCUTION PRIZE COMPETITION.

With a view to encourage the study of Zoroastrian religion and the history of ancient Persia and to cultivate the power of elocution among Parsi students attending Colleges, the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee have resolved, since the year 1922, to hold a special elocution examination for them in English. The examination will be open to such college students of both sexes as may have not taken any degree by the time the examination forms are required to be submitted. Each competitor will be allowed about 15 minutes for his or her discourse.

The following subject is prescribed for the examination:—"The Zoroastrian Ideal of Purity."

The undermentioned prizes will be awarded to the most successful competitors:—1st Prize of Rs. 50, 2nd Prize of Rs. 30, and 3rd Prize of Rs. 20.

The examination for the year 1927 will be held in the Gamadia Girls' School, Princess Street, on Sunday, the 9th prox. Intending competitors are requested to send their applications to the Hon. Secretary, Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, Nanabhai Lane (Camac Street), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, by Sunday, the 2nd prox. Applicants are requested to state their name in full, age, name of their College and home address.

## M. C. C. V EUROPEANS IN EAST.

### HOME TEAM'S COLLAPSE.

### GEARY'S DEADLY BOWLING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Europeans in the East were all out for 146 runs Johnstone and Hosie being the top scorers with 35 and 33 runs respectively. Geary was the most successful bowler, taking four wickets for 44 runs.

M. C. C. had made 20 runs without the loss of a wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

(N.B.—Details of the match are lacking).—A.P.

LATER.

Another good day's cricket was witnessed to-day when the M.C. C. were opposed by a team representing Europeans in the East. Winning the toss the latter batted first and were all out after batting for four hours for a total of 144 runs. The first two wickets fell cheaply but a fine stand by Hoise and Campbell added 32 runs, this being the best partnership of the innings. Hosis who was the top scorer of the side was batting for hundred and forty minutes for his score of 35.

M.C.C. had only 25 minutes' batting before stumps were drawn for the day and they had made 22 without loss during that time Sandham and Brown being undefeated.

The match will be continued on Tuesday.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Earl and Countess Winterton and Sir Victor and Lady Warrender arrived at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 25th December.

Flag Captain R. M. Bellairs, RN, and Commander F. H. G. Walker, RN lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday the 26th December.

## BHAVNAGAR STATE FINANCES

### A SURPLUS BUDGET

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 26.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, in opening the eighth meeting of the Popular Assembly held at Moti Bag Palace, in his address as the President of the Council of Administration, welcomed the members and expressed appreciation of the services of Mr. Gulabrai Desai, who after being was a prominent figure in the Assembly from the very beginning has now retired from the public life. The President then dwelt at length on the progress of the State in various departments. The total earnings of the State income from all soureds, except Railways, comes to Rs. 63,59,731; whereas the expenditure comes to Rs. 56,18,832. The earnings of the Railways comes to Rs. 32,10,542 and the expenses to Rs. 19,41,724. Rs. 11,60,715 have been deducted from the old debits of the formers.

A factory will shortly be started in Bhavnagar to manufacture Chunnam by electric power. Fourteen per cent. duty will be charged on brass and copper vessels imported from outside and the export duty on receptacles made at Sihori has been abolished, so that the local industry at Sihori may receive encouragement. The sea custom revenue has fallen to about one and half lakhs and it is feared it will fall down more during the next year. The total profit of the State Bank is Rs. 4,54,000. The Railway line from Rajula Road to Rajula and the Stone quarry is being laid down. The State spent Rs. 28,430 in surveying the Bhavnagar Port and for expert advise for the improvements to be introduced. Full grants to Antiyaja Shalas, half the grant of Mahila Vidyalaya, annual gift of Rs. 3,000 to Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan, Rs. 5,500 to Vartej Antiyaja Ashram and Mandir for building purposes etc., are among the grants given for the enhancement of Education.—Free Press.

**Are you rheumatic?**

When damp weather sets in, don't expect to be rheumatic! Guard yourself against such risk by strengthening the kidneys. Normally, rich blood circulates throughout the system, repairing and nourishing the tissues, and it is the duty of the kidneys to keep this blood pure.

Overwork, worry or changes in the weather, add to the burden. The kidneys may not be equal to the strain. They fail to filter out from the blood, uric acid and other harmful impurities, which cause backache, lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism.

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## AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

### 18D. RATIO CONDEMNED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 24.

A meeting of the influential citizens of Ahmednagar was held on the 23rd instant to discuss the Currency Bill, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale presided.

Prof. Vaman Govind Kale, M.A., the President of the Maharashtra Currency League, in the course of his speech said:

"By the bill proposed by Sir Basil Blackett, Government proposes to introduce the gold bullion standard in India, instead of a pure gold standard. Under this system the Government would buy from or sell to, the people gold at the newly proposed rate. Thus, unlike other countries in the world, India is deprived of its lawful right of having a currency of its own. The Commission does not propose a gold mint for India, as it is, it thinks, quite superfluous for India to have one. Following the recommendation of the Commission, the Government have declared to continue the artificial currency in India; and once more, it would diabolically, turn a deaf ear to the lawful demand of India for a pure gold currency with a gold mint."

The speaker then clearly explained how India is going to suffer by the proposed change in the ratio. The new ratio would, the speaker said, encourage the import of foreign goods at the cost of the Indian agriculturists.

A resolution condemning the 18d. ratio as most injurious to the agriculturists, and urging the Government of India to establish a gold mint and gold currency in India was then passed.

FULL RIGHTS TO DEPRESSED CLASSES

At a special general meeting of the Ahmednagar City Municipality, it was decided to nominate a special member to represent the depressed classes and to give him all the rights that an elected member has at present got in the administration of the municipality.

The quarterly meeting of the Ahmednagar District Local Board was held on the 23rd December. A resolution allowing the depressed classes to use wells, tanks, public buildings, dispensaries and schools to the same extent as the advanced classes use them, was passed in response to the resolution of Mr. Bole passed by the Legislative Council on 21st September last.

Another vexed question was that about the bank in which the balance of the Board was deposited. After a great discussion it was decided that the Board's balance should be placed in the Bank of India, and only Rs. 40,000 should be deposited for the current expenditure of Board's Office at Ahmednagar.

## INFANT AND MATERNITY WELFARE.

### GOVERNMENT AGAINST GRANT-IN-AID SCHEME.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"At the first session of the Bombay Legislative Council this year the following Resolution moved by Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan was accepted by the House:—

"This Council recommends to Government that a sum of Rupees two lakhs to begin with be provided in the next year's budget for being utilised for better provision of infant and maternity welfare by grants-in-aid to existing approved institutions and organisations, such as maternity homes, maternity hospitals, infant welfare centres, movements promoting National Baby Week or Health Week celebrations, etc., that need such help on the scale of not less than one-third of the annual expenditure approved by the Civil Surgeons of the Districts."

"Government have given very careful consideration to the subject-matter of this resolution and while in sympathy with the object referred to therein, have come regretfully to the conclusion that in the existing financial situation such a scheme could not be introduced without reducing other Public Health activities. Pending the possibility of special provision for the purpose indicated in the resolution, individual applications for grants from welfare organisations will be dealt with on their merits as heretofore in so far as funds allow."

## BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

Lady Wilson presided at a meeting held last week at the Secretariat when preliminary arrangements were made for holding the 4th Annual Bombay Baby Week from February 14th to February 20th, next year. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in opening the exhibition last year said that in order to produce permanent results the Bombay Baby Week should be an annual fixture in this City. And the success that has attended the past Weeks both as regards attendance and educational benefits has encouraged the organisers again to take the field. A Committee which is fully representative of all classes and communities has been appointed to carry out the work:

It has been decided this year to concentrate the exhibition at one centre only, the Working Men's Institute at Parel. This arrangement will enable the exhibition to be open for a longer period and thus a increase its utility to those most likely to benefit from it namely the population of the mill area. In arriving at this decision the organisers have also born in mind the probability that the majority of the people living in other areas who are interested and realise benefits accruing from such a trip will go to Parel whilst the mill hands will only take advantage of an exhibition if it is held near their homes.

## FUTURE OF MUSLIM WOMEN

### ATIYA BEGUM INTERVIEWED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

Atiya Begum has recently returned from Lucknow where she had gone in connection with the education of Muslim girls in India. She was quite optimistic about her Lucknow visit and hopes to do something substantial at the ensuing session of the All-India Educational Conference which is to commence from the 26th instant. In reply to a question as to the nature of her mission here in Delhi she said:

"My object in being in Delhi is that this conference, Muslim men's conference as I call it, should pass a resolution to hold an All-India Muslim Women's Educational Conference under its auspices; and with this object I wrote to the Secretary, Reception Committee, to submit the matter before the Committee. And when my proposal was placed before the Committee I was told that I had better approach H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal. Now that I am here I shall once more ask the authorities what they are going to do with regard to holding a Ladies' Conference under their auspices. If they find that they are not courageous enough to take the only right step then the best thing they can do is to pass a resolution during this session to the effect that they will in future hold an All-India Ladies' Conference under their auspices."

She then, in reply to another question of mine, refer the general awakening that was taking place in all the Islamic countries, particularly in Turkey and Persia, and dwelt on the needs of Muslim women in India in the following terms:

"There is a real awakening on all sides that Muslim women should be educated, and in so far as the members of the younger generation are concerned they necessarily want that they should have companions who would fit into their lives as an economic progressive arrangement at home as well as in matters of state. Bt the entire Muslim community, being too absorbed in its personal affairs, scarcely has time to observe what is really wanted. We want educational, industrial and technical institutions for all Muhlim women all over the country, so that not a single woman should remain ignorant and be in want of an honourable sustenance in life. All your conferences will not remedy the root of all evils, for there are educational institutions in the country where the curriculum is so dreadfully faulty that it produces lame specimens of humanity. Our aim should, therefore, be a sound culture, and in order to achieve that we want to base our course of studies on religious and traditional lines. We certainly object strongly to our women passing examination and gaining hollow titles. We are in very much need of being enabled to be supporting ourhelves."

When inquired how far the authorities of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference liked her scheme of founding a University for Muslim women she grew rather indignant and replied:

"Excepting for one or two men who upheld the idea very strongly, there was no response from any quarter at all. If nothing is done for Muslim women during this session, I shall make certain sensational disclosures about the conference."

## KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

### INTERESTING CIVIL SUIT.

(From Our Correspondence.)

KARACHI DEC 24.

The Council and Assembly elections are over, and the campaign for Municipal Election has started. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the Managing Committee, and the general body of the Municipality have been trying their level best to get the Municipal elections postponed to the next year, when the now improved Municipal Act comes into force. If the Municipality has elections this year it will incur a lot of expenditure over the elections. They will have to undergo similar expenditure next year. It is hoped the Government will give to the matter its earnest consideration.

AN INTERESTING CIVIL SUIT.

Yesterday Dr. De Souza, A. J. C. gave judgment in the Civil Suit filed by Dr. N. H. Mirchandani against the Land Acquisition Officer. The facts of the case are that Mr. Mirchandani's bunglow was being acquired and they gave him Rs. 42,000 for it, when he had purchased a plot for Rs. 90,000. Dr. Mirchandani filed a civil suit against the decision of the Land Acquisition Officer. Yesterday Dr. De Souza awarded Dr. Mirchandani a sum of Rs. 90,000 for the plot.

HARDINGE COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

A few days ago, Thakuri, Pessumal Sujhimalani, student of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, died in hospital of stomach troubles. It is said the cause of her death was due to many injections of Emitine.

Another girl who was also studying in the College met with the same fate. The matter was taken up by the parents and the Press in Sind but there has been no reply from the authorities.

Since this is the second case, Government would do well to institute an enquiry into the cause of death.

NOMINATION TO COUNCIL.

Rumours are afloat in Sind that Pribdas Shewakram Advani, Manager of a Local High School is one of the candidates for nomination. Thakurdas Khemchand is another.

After Lala Ruplal, the Assistant General Manager of the above bank traced the the history of the Bank from start.


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## ALL-INDIA SARASWAT CONFERENCE.

### THE ROLE OF BRAHMINS

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was the scene of great enthusiasm on Sunday evening when the Saraswat Brahmins from the different parts of India held the first sessions of their Conference under the presidentship of Pandit Harinarayan Shastri Vidyasagar of Punjab. A large number of delegates from Deccan, Gujerat, cutch, Punjab, U. P. and other provinces attended

The proceedings of the Conference commenced with prayers to Saraswati the Goddess of learning by Master Vasant of the Gandharva fame. Pandit Kartantik the chairman of the reception Committee while according a hearty welcome to the delegates said:—

The All-India Saraswat Conference which we open to-day with your cordial good wishes and support is symbolic of the existence of the larger organism within which and in the interest of which the smaller organisms must work. It is they live, move and have their being. To make it function as a power and force in the larger life of the country, ought these little organisms to come together and coalesce and intimately merge for the greater good of the whole. With this aim let us speed forward. If we fail not because we have aimed low. Let those who come after us profit by our failure and work better. If we succeed, let us be humble in our success and take it in a spirit of thanksgiving to Him who alone is responsible for the fruits of our actions. Ours is to work, for the fruit thereof let us leave it to God.

The president, Pandit Vidyalankar then said in the course of his address:

"The Brahman race has been praised in the shastras and Puranas and was for a long time held in the largest esteem. The Brahmins of to-day however are not treated with that regard nor do they possess the public spirit, austerity and soul-force."

It would be detrimental to the interests of the country itself to carry on a propaganda of vilification against the Brahman community alone. My earnest request to you is to educate your children properly for Vidya is the principal wealth of the Brahmans. There is a great need for a Sangathan of the Brahmins as a whole so that our unity of effort and spiritual power may lead to the uplift of all beings. The question may be put whether such Sangathan would be possible if we devote attention to the affairs of a section or a subsection of the Brahman community. My answer is that efforts at improving parts of whole will conduce to the well being of the whole. Therefore I feel it my sacred duty to take every opportunity at improving the conditions of the Saraswat Community. The great importance of Saraswat Brahman has been recognised from times immemorial. I however do not desire in the least to suggest that we Saraswats are superior to other Brahmins. I affirm that all Brahmins are equal to whatever section they belong."

The Conference then selected its subjects Committee and adjourned till Monday afternoon.

## RANJITSINGHJI SPG AND WG MILLS CO. LTD.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Co. Limited was held on Thursday at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1926 showed:—

The year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,04,944-5-0 to this being added the previous balance of Rs. 280-4-0 the total comes to Rs. 2,05,224-9-0. Out of this sum the Directors have set aside. To Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 15,000; To Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 40,000; Rs. 55,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 1,50,224-9-0 which the Directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To Dividend at Rs. 150 per share on 777 shares Rs. 1,16,550; To Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts Rs. 19,000; To Reserve Fund, 13,850; To Bonus to Employees 5,000; To Carry the balance to next year's account Rs. 4,824-9-0 Rs. 1,50,224-9.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors re-elected for the ensuing year.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar and the people of the surrounding villages, was held on 21st instant in front of the Shivananda Math near the Cattle pond of Dharwar, under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Gondar, when a resolution was passed requesting the Government of Bombay not to acquire the plots and houses, near the Cattle pond of Dharwar for the purpose of Municipal Cattle Market, which is not necessary at all and almost all the poor people will become homeless without in any way profitting the public.

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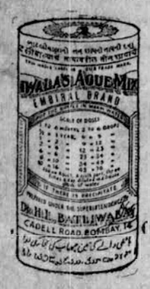

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## ALL-INDIA MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

There was a good attendance when the All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference began its session here this morning. Mr. Abdur Rahman the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and advocated the constitution of a Central Board of educational experts to replace the present Conference.

Sir Abdur Rahim in the course of his presidential address advised the Mussalmans to train themselves in some craft Industry or vocation at every stage of education, primary, secondary and collegiate. There was, he said, a strong demand for higher vocational and technical education, without which the industrial development of the country could never be adequately secured. Referring to physical culture, he urged his audience to devote a great effort to the physical development of Muslim youth, even if it resulted in fewer and less brilliant successes in the examination hall, though he thought this would not be the case. He believed that for a long time Indian Mussalmans had been steadily deteriorating. With regard to the spread of education among the masses, Sir Abdur maintained that compulsory primary education furnished the only solution. He criticised Government for spending only a negligible fraction of Government revenue on the education of the masses. He was in favour of Urdu as a common language and advocated the education of Muslim women. Concluding Sir Abdur suggested that the Conference should form a permanent Committee of Committees of well informed educationists, who would work out a well considered policy and programme of work for the different departments of education in every Province and get into touch with the Ministers and help them with advice and suggestions.—A. P.

## MADRASAH ISLAMIA IN ADEN

### OPENING CEREMONY PERFORMED.

The opening ceremony of the Shirinbai Lalji Madrasah Islamia Building at Crater (Aden) was performed by the Hon'ble the Acting Resident, Major B. R. Reilly on Thursday the 2nd December.

The president of the institution, Mr. A. I. Lalljiwala welcoming Major Reilly referred to the interest he was taking in the education and welfare of the people. He also referred to the loss sustained at the sad death of the late Syed Rustomali.

The Secretary of the Madrasah Islamia then gave an account of the Institution's activities, and said:

"The Madrasah Islamia, Crater, was founded on the 21st September 1902. It gives full primary education in Urdu to boys and girls. It also imparts religious instructions. The Madrasah gives them not only free education but also provides them with books and equipment.

The Madrasah is maintained by subscriptions paid by parents of some of the pupils, Indian Mohamedans, and other well-wishers of the Institution and the Government grant-in-aid. The recurring expenditure and income are each about Rs. 2,400 per annum. Special donations are also collected at intervals which are utilised for giving prizes," etc.

The building, the Secretary said, owed its erection to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Lallji who undertook to build it in memory of his late wife Shirinbai, as also to the munificence of Seth Abdullabhoy Lallji, and the Political Agent and Executive Committee for the free grant of the site.

Major Reilly in declaring the Islamia Building open said:—

"In the early part of last year I witnessed the laying of the foundation-stone of the new School by General Sir Thomas Scott, whose keen interest in all that pertained to the progress and well-being of the people of Aden will long be remembered.

It has now fallen to my lot to perform the opening ceremony, and in doing so I wish to express the hope which I feel sure that we all share that the Madrasah Islamia will have a successful and a prosperous future, and that the education imparted to its pupils will be of a standard worthy of the generosity of Seth Abdullabhoy Lallji and his grandson Mr. Ahmedbhoy Lallji, to whose munificence it owes its existence and its new home.

It must be remembered too that the School bears the name of a lady whose memory is honoured and perpetuated in this Building; and I trust that bearing this association in mind, the managers of the School will devote attention to the education of girls, especially in the domestic arts.

This Institution is an example of what can be done by private enterprise and public spirit and we wish it all the success that it deserves in its new and commodious home.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure to declare the Shirinbai Lallji Madrasah Islamia open."

The interesting function terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Lallji.

---

The Calcutta Khilafat Committee passed a resolution deploring the act of violence which resulted in the death of "The great Hindu leader" Swami Shradhanand and hoping that this act of an individual would not retard attempts to bring about a better understanding and closer co-operation between the two communities.—A. P.

## THE PAIGAH COMMISSION.

### NEW RULES FOR NAZRANAS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD DECCAN, Dec. 24.

The scope of the Commission constituted to enquire into the question of the restitution of Paighas has been defined at infra' in a Firman of H. E. H. the Nizam's issued yesterday.

(1) To investigate the circumstances leading to the creation of Paighas and the subsequent changes they underwent from their genesis down to the present time.

(2) To determine the responsibilities of Paigha nobles with regard to the maintenance of the Paigha forces in lieu of which Paigha Jagirs were hypothecated to them and to adjudge how far those conditions have been fulfilled.

(3) To settle the relatives claims of substantial heirs interested in the Paighas and to assess the rights of the various claimants to heirship.

The above will be by the way of interlocutory proceedings; as to who should from amongst the various members, be entrusted with the administration of the respective Paighas, H. E. H. himself will enter judgment, this issue being outside the ambit of the Commission.

A Firman dated 14th Jamadiussani 1345 H. (20th December 1926) prevents brevi manu the old system of presentation of Naazrs. There will be held four Moglai Durbars in all, every year, that is, two in honour of H. E. H.'s and the Heir-Apparent's birthdays and two on the occasion of Ramzan and Bakhreed festivals. All the nobles, Rajas of Samisthans, Executive Councillors, Chief Justice, High Court Judges Secretaries and the Heads of various Departments, who will in time be notified, will have the honour of attending these; the rate of Nazars will in the case of nobles, and jagirdas not exceed the customary amount of fifteen ashrafees each, whilst for people of official class it will be one ashrafee and four rupees. The attendance of gazetted officers drawing less than Rs. 500 is dispensed with, at all the Durbars save the birthday one.

On the occasion of royal visits to Districts, District Officers are estopped from submitting Nazars on behalf of the rural and civil population in lump sum; an infraction of the rule, if proved, will render the defaulting officer or officers liable to dismissal.

Raja Inder Karan Bahadur, Commissioner of Customs, retires from service, with effect from '28th Bahmon 1336 F.' (1st January 1926). The Raja is stated to be in indifferent health and is also shortly to be called upon to manage the affairs of his uncle the late Raja Shiv Raj's estate. Mr. Rustomji, son of the Athanasius Sir Fareedoon Mulk, has been appointed tentatively, Customs Commissioner for a period of three years on a pay of Rs. 1,500 B.G. per mensem.

## THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO.

### EVIL EFFECTS OF LYNCHING.

Dr. William Pickens, a negro graduate of Yale University; U.S.A., spoke on "The clash of colour" at a meeting in the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, in mid-week. As Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples, Dr. Pickens has come to this country to give a series of addresses on the status of the negro in America, and his speech in Manchester marked the opening of his tour.

Dr. Pickens's remarks were a forceful protest against the policy of segregation under which the negro lives in the Southern States of America. He pointed out that the negro has been in America for three hundred years, and the average coloured man there to-day has a longer American ancestry than the average white man. Before the Civil War came to an end there were, he said, over 200,000 black men in the armies on the side of the Union, though he had never seen that fact mentioned in the school history books. He gave this as one proof of his contention that the coloured people have been a very necessary fibre running through the fabric of American history for 300 years.

He acknowledge that the negro is beginning to receive some recognition in the artistic sphere. Even in the South, he said, they could now speak to the white people in song. "We can say to the white people in song what we cannot say in logic," he observed, "and that is one of the reasons why the negro music has come into being. The negros used to sing what they could not say." Under slavery no great artistic field had been open to them, but in freedom they were now beginning to get a hearing in the arts.

### CAUSES OF LYNCHING.

Touching on some of the facts which the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People has brought to light, Dr. Pickens said that before its formation he only lacks on lynching were sporadic and merely sentimental. But the Association's inquiries had disproved the common assumption that negroes were lynched only as punishment for attacks on white women. Actually there had been 4,000 lynchings between 1885 and to-day. In only 16½ per cent of these cases had the reason for the lynching been rape, by admission of the mobs that carried them out. He supposed that a good fourth part of the negroes who had been lynched suffered because they were friends or relations of the man accused of the offence.

"If the 4,000 people lynched 700 odd were white people lynching we invented the coloured people, but it made the white people so busy that while they were at it they lynched 700 of themselves. In other words not a single white man would have been lynched if the black men had not. The moral he drew was that no policy of repression could be enforced against another people without reacting on ourselves. "The only way in the world to keep any man down is to stay down on him," said Dr. Pickens; and he urged, therefore, that the Association's programme for the advancement of coloured peoples meant the advancement of the white peoples as well.

---

A Delhi message says.—"The news has been received that on the night of 22nd., December the British Legation in Kabul was completely burnt down. The Minister and the Staff were removed to the new legation building under construction. The Governor of Kabul and the Foreign Diplomatic corps rendered all assistance. No casualties occured."—A. P.

The Maratha Educational Conference began at Dewas on the 25th inst., under the precidency of Rao Bahadur P. C. Patel, Principal Agricultural College Poona. The President-elect the Hon. Mr. Jadhav could not attend. A large number of Maratha leaders were present from all parts.—A. P.

News has been received at Calcutta from several stations in the moffusil that public meetings have been held which have expressed indignation at the murder of Swami Shradhanand and recorded their sympathy with the family.—A. P.

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